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GREENSBORO, N. C., DECEMBER 1, 1860.

(WHOLE NO. 252)

Lena's Reply. BY GRACE MILLWOOD.

w, my once loved, but erring Lena, farewell away—whither, I know not, cure not, s hear your name coupled with disgrace."—

Parewell, we meet no more on earth Where sin and sorrow have their bin No more we meet where grief and pain, May mingle in my heart again; ly may be best. I do not know.

It may be best. I do not know.

For life is now one scene of woe,

And I, without a burning tear.

Crosh all may heart has counted dear.

ronged me, and cruel was the deed! I'd not have acted such a part, Then blame lies only on thy heart. How couldst then ever e'en believe, That I would thus thy soul deceive— Would act a shameful, lowly part. And wrong thy noble, generous heart?

No tear, no sigh-grief is too deep, Natur, to sign-greet is too deep.

But men'ry will her vigils keep.

Though dead to all the world beside,

Engerfulness she'll not deride.

Then farethee-well, why linger now,

For servining fever burns my brow;

And though my sorrow I would quell, It speaks in that last word farewell

To Anybody. BY FRANK DOANE.

To fate's decree: with the loved I must part, The light of my life, the life of my heart: Though love bids me panse, and tearfully pleads, I must take the rude path where destiny leads; Let it lead where it may, let it lead where it will. This heart, ever true, will cherish thee still.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, The General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: Elected by the universal suffrages of a free people, you have assemble. at time appointed by law, to consult together mon good and to adopt such measures as may be demanded by the public wel-

Although your session opens amid political embarrassments in our Federal affairs of a charmind, painful apprehensions for the maintenance of existing political relations with our at home with such evidences of happiness as to impress us with a deep sense of our many obligations to the Supreme Being who has gratiously directed our councils in the past and whom, must be our chief reliance for a safe deliverance from the evils that threaten the future of our country.

Within the political period embracing the past 2 years, our people have been signally blessed with physical hea'th; the returns of agriculture though somewhat diminished by the blighting influences of a drought that widely pervaded the country during the last season, have been such as to afford a reasonable reward to the labors of the husbandman; the increased yield mines furnishes gratifying evidence of the growing importance of that interesting branch of industry; the products of mechanical and manufacturing pursuits have steadily improved in quality; commerce has prospered and the advantages of elucation have been more widely extended than heretofore, exhibiting as ever the natural result of social development and moral elevation.

The moral and material progress thus materially evidenced may be traced for a cause, directly and uncerringly to the great system of Internal Improvements that has, for the past ten years, been prosecuted under the patronage of the State.

Our public works have steadily advanced from their beginning point on the Atlantic Ocean as they progress every department of industry by offering new facilities of transportation and opening up sources of public wealth that have beretofore slumbered, and otherwise would have continued to slumber in their natural bar-

Guided by the example of my predecessors. I will proceed to lay before you the operations of the Government for the political period designated and respectfully suggest the adoption of such measures as to me, the public interest this communication will be furnised by the lows:

beads of the several Departments in thir regu-

PUBLIC DEET AND FINANCES

The subject to which I shall first invite your attention, deeming it of primary importance, is the condition of the finances of the State.

A rigid observation of the public faith is a sentiment deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people of North Carolina, and the more sacredly cherished because of the fact that in all our past history that faith has received no tarnish. This well known dispesition of the public mind forbids a doubt, that you will see that ample provision is made to meet beyond every contingency, the accruing interest on the public debt, and for the payment of the principal upon maturity. And happily for us. the discharge of this duty, as will appear from our examination of our financial affairs, will not so much require additional legislation and the imposition of increased taxes as the abstaining from such new and combined measures as may diminish the present receipts of the Treasury. The following abstract, taken from the books of the public Treasurer, exhibits the amount of the debt of the State on the 1st day of October last, the beginning of the present financial year, together with the purposes for

which it was contracted: For the N. C. Railroad, For A. & N.C. Railroad For Western N. C. Railroad For Wil'n Ch'tte & R'd R. R 400,000 For Fayett, & West, Railroad For Gaston & Wel'n Railroad For Plank Roads For Rivers and Canals 830,000 125,000 For Lunatic Asylum For Literary Fund For General purposes

\$9,129,505 Total indebtedness In the foregoing list is embraced a debt of \$300,000, for which the State was originally liable, as enderser, for the Cape Fear River Navigation Company, and for which, she became responsible, as principal, upon the purchase of the property and effects of that Com-

ing Railroad Companies in the amounts named, upon a compliance with certain conditions set Confederate States, yet, we are surrounded here forth in their respective charters, and in a balance of the appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works:

To Wil, C. & R'd R. R. Co, To West, N. C. R. R. Co. To Fayette, & West, R. R. Co. To C. F. & D. R. Nav. Works

\$4,699,900 These companies have so far complied with the provisions of their charters, entitling them to the Western North Carolina Railroad Com- may possibly exceed that amount. pany, which will not be required, because of ally contemplated. The State is also liable, by endorsement, for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, in the sum of \$150,000. A loss on account of which, however, need not be apprehended as the Company has ample means to discharge their debt at maturity. The precise time at which the monies becoming due the foregoing Railroad Companies, will be applied for, is by no means certain; it is not at all probable however that more than \$1,500,000 will be required during the present and ensuing financial years. This sum would swell the amount of indebtedness to \$10,629,505, the far into the interior of the country stimulating average annual expenditures of the government; observed embraces the interest on the maximum

Total receipts for last two years... 1,310,884 02 To this sum should be added \$14,279,72, due from two defaulting Sheriffs, and for which judgements have been obtained against the sureties on their official bond.

The estimated receipts for the present and ensuing fiscal year, are, as I am informed by the Public Treasurer, as follows :

Estimated receipts for 1860-61 \$866,602 30

1861-62

Total est'd re'epts for 2 years, \$1.726, 125 06 It thus appears that the liabilities of the State can be met without any increase of the taxes at your present session; and, indeed, that they may be reduced without detriment to the publie service.

This statement, however, is predicated on the supposition that the Sinking Fund will be charged with the payment of \$170,000, of the public debt falling due prior to the 1st October, 1863. The present condition and prospective receipts of that Fund, as will bereafter more fully appear, will justify such a course, and I therefore recommend that it be directed by the Legislature.

To meet the principal of the present liabili-\$3,000,000 ties, the State has the following stocks, and

1,466,505 effects: 1,130,000 P. & G R. & G., R. R., stock, par value, N. C. \$487,500 " Preferred 6 per ct. "
A. & N. C. R. R. "
Western N. C. "
A. & C. Canal " .066,600 1,130,000 350,000 Bonds of W. C. & R., R. R. Co.,
of Fayette & West.
Debt due from A. & N. C. 400,000 300,000 400,000 Interest on " " Principal of Sinking Fund 457,040

\$7,663,110

A reliable provision has been made for the payment of the public debt, as it falls due, by the creation of a Sinking Fund. The receipts of this Fund consist of the dividends of all the railroad stocks owned by the State, and In addition to the foregoing actual indebted- such balances as may remain in the Public acter calculated to excite in every patriotic ness, the public faith is pledged to the follow. Treasury, from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole amount of the Fund at this time is \$457,040. The following are its receipts for the two past fiscal years, together with the sources from whence derived :

\$1,709,900 | Rec pts by divinds on N.C.R.R steck | \$220,000 | 0.00,000 | " R. & G. " 78,000 | 100,000 | " Surplus Revenue | 20,000 | " Interest on Bonds, | 21,570 78,000 100,000 21,570

Total Receipts for two last years, \$419,570

roads gives the highest assurance that this to the aid of the State, as to leave no doubt Fund will prove fully equal to the great purthat the whole of the above sum will be called pose for which it was established. After the for by them, within a few years, with the ex- present year its annual receipts will, probably,

An obvious reason why our railroads may be the fact, that their road will be completed to relied upon for reasonable dividends, when account of their operations, will be laid before the French Broad River, its present terminus, prudently managed, as at the present time, is you at an early day, for which occasion, I will The importance of such legislation will the for a sum less by that amount than was origin- to be found in the fact that they are constructed mainly by slave labor; which, for all pur- provement as I may deem necessary to its main- the second division of the road extends to the poses not requiring mechanical skill, is undoubtedly the cheapest that can be employed.

could be desired than that furnished by a comparison of the cost of ours with the cost of ny \$100,000 in the bonds of the State, upon ed to fully complete this division, before letting roads constructed with a different kind of

Our great line of road, from Beaufort Harbor to Cowana, (Duck Town,) on the Tennessee line, a distance of 560 miles, will, when completed, cost \$12,610,000. Of this line of road 348 miles have been actually completed; annual interest on which, together with the 50 miles more let to contract, and the remainder, 162 miles, has been surveyed and care-\$93,000, will give the sum of \$728,42476, as ful estimates made of the cost, so that the enan annual charge upon the Public Treasury for tire cost of the road when finished, may be the present and coming years. This, it will be stated with almost exact certainty. On the other hand, we find, that the Eric road, in the amount of debt for that period which will not, State of New York, some 400 miles in length, however, have been contracted until some time cost \$32,000,000. Or differently stated, the in the next year, for which reason, a deduc- cost of our road will be \$22,000, while that of tion of several thousand dollars should be the Erie is \$80,000 per mile. A clear profit tion of several thousand donars should be the life is \$60,000 per mile, would give a now completed, as I am informed, to the coal the Tennessee line, and both found to be enthe one year and the same amount added to dividend of 6 per cent., while on the latter it that reqired for the other. The receipts into would require a nett profit of \$4,800 per mile may seem to require. More detailed statments the Treasury, from the ordinary sources of to give the same dividend. Like comparisons than would be compatible with the nature of revenue were, for the past two years, as folfail, it is believed, to develop the fact of the tion.

superior cheapness of slave labor when emplayed in the construction of railroads.

fact for as. It gives the assurance that our public, fully commensurate with the gigantic railroad investments will prove dividend pay-character of the unlertaking. The many difing stocks, and that the public debt, contract feelilies already overcone by the Company haved for the construction of these works, will be ling it in charge, afford the highest evidences of finally liquidated thereby. I have an abiding the energy and enterprise of the people residconviction that many of the present generation will live to see our public debt paid off by

in the section of the capabilities of that portion receipts from railroads, and the roads them- of our State. The eastern division of the read selves left unencumbered, yielding a richer revenue to the State than has heretofore been colton to the distance of 75 miles, and the western lected by taxation, and superseding, entirely. division, from Charlotte, a distance of 25 miles. the necessity for taxation.

The fact is an important one too, in a social the work is under contract and well advance i. point of view, as it teaches us, that there is a proper division of labor, which if wisely observed, will avoid all possible conflict of interests, and enure to the advantage of all. This divi-sion consits in the employment of s'ave labor claims upon your favorable consideration. where physical force rather than an exercise of the mental faculties is required, and the assignment of that field of labor, demanding the tended to this enterprise, are not so favorable employment of skill and educated reasoning as those upon which others of our leading faculties, in its profitable pursuit, to the white works of improvement have been sided. race, where these qualities are, mainly and alouthers of our railroad companies, two thirds most exclusively to be found.

is dictated, it is believed, by a sound public policy, as tending to the development of that va- case of this Company, the aid of the State conriety of the industrial employment, and the perfection of that mechanical and manufacturing road, secured by a morigage on all the pro-skill, that go to make up the power of a State; perty of the Company. When the importance and to that harmony of interests, so necessary to every well organized society.

RAILROADS

The State having embarked largely in works of internal improvements, their condition and lar character, in dispensing the public patron-prospects will furnish, doubtless, an interest. age. In view of which, and the further fact prospects will furnish, doubtless, an interesting subject of your deliberations.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, at its last session, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works were purchased for the State by the Governor, at a sale directed by the first mortgage creditors, for the sum of \$365,000. No purchase money was paid beyond that on debts of prior lieu to those for which the State was responsible, and which were secured by a second mortgage. The amount thus paid, is \$34,730 97 and the amount secured by econd mortgage to the State, is \$300,000, upon which \$35,385 of interest was due at the time of the sale.

Soon after the sale, the entire works and pro-State, and have been since managed by a commission, as directed by the Act. Many useful repairs have been made under the direction of upon which the grading is now being executed. this commission and the river been opened for The rapidly increasing business of our rail. navigation, with a minimum depth of five feet water, from Fayetteville to the Gulf, in the ville, a distance of but 20 miles, the work has idst of the Coal fields, a distance of 81 miles. The navigation is temporarily suspended in iting restrictions of the Company's Charter. consequence of an accident occasioned by a rereserve such suggestions relative to this im- more fully appear, when it is borne in mind that

No more conclusive evidence of this fact Public Treasurer was required to deliver to mountain section, which is by far the mot the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Compa- costly part of the work. Now, if it be requirthe opening of their work for navigation.

> length, and found that it afforded fair naviga- and a half of dollars, will be rendered totally tion for the class of vessels engaged in our in- useless, while the division beyond the mounland commerce, which fact being duly certified tains is being constructed. to the Treasurer, by the Board of Internal improvements, the bonds of the State, to the adepth of 8 feet water throughout, and a uniform width of 65 feet, and is destined to exert an very productive section of the State. Further reference will be made to it before your session terminates.

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad i fields in Chatham county. A connection between that and the North Carolina Railroad is much to be desired, and I respectfully recommend the subject to your favorable considera-

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Ratherford Railroad is progressing satisfactorily toward Financially and socially this is an important completion, and promises advantages to the The greater part of the remaining portion of

> I am informed that the C upany will probably ask a further loan from the State, to enable them to complete their work, and all things

It will be recollected that the terms upon which the patronage of the State bas been exof the capital stock has been taken by the The marshalling of labor upon this principle, State, and a liberal lean made, afterwards, for the completion of their works; while in the sists of a loan of \$8000 per mile of finished of this road to the public is considered, it is apprehended, that it will be difficult to discover a satisfactory reason for making so wide a difference between it and other works of a simithat the mortgage new held by the State will prove an ample security for the loan heretofore made, and the one that will probably be asked for, I would respectfully but earnestly recommend that such further loan as may be necessary to complete their works, be made to the Company. Otherwise, it will be driven to effeet a loan upon second mortgage, at a great sacrifice of the interests of the stockholders, and to the embarrassment of the enterprise itself.

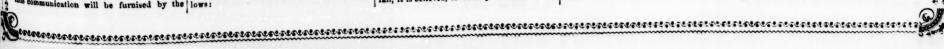
The first division of the Western North Carolina railroad, extending from Salisbury to Morganton, a distance of 80 miles, has been completed to within eleven miles of its termiperty of the Company were transferred to the nation, and the second division, from Morganton to the western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, a distance of 40 miles, let to contract, From this point to the present terminus of the road on the French Broad River, near Ashenot been let to contract because of the prohib-

These restrictions now interpose serious obception of \$1,000,000, of the amount guarantied not fall short of half a million of dollars, and cent freshet, to which these works will be more stacles to the progress of this great work and or less liable, until substantially rebuilt. A can no longer subserve any useful purpose. I, report from the Commission, giving a detailed therefore, recommend that they be removed by

> Western portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel and, By the provisions of an Act of 1856-7, the consequently, embraces what is known as the the work beyond the mountains to contract, In April 1859, I made a personal examina- that part of the road lying within the limits of tion of that improvement throughout its entire | the mountrin section, and costing some million

> It was originally designed to extend this road so as to form a connection with the ount named, were delivered to the Company, chain of roads passing through the State of This Canal, when fully completed, will give a Tennessee to the Missis ippi River, and the work has now progressed to that point, when sound policy indicates the propriety of locating important influence upon the commerce of a the Western connection and allowing the company to progress with the work as rapidly as the circumstances of the Country will admit.

From the present terminus of the road, near Asheville, two routes have been surveyed to tirely practicable at comparatively a moderate cost. The one lies in almost a due west course, through the counties of Haywood, Macon. Jackson and Cherokee, terminating at Cowana, (Duck Town.) and the other in a northerly di-



2

The selection of either one of these routes, to the exclusion of the other, would fail to accommodate a large number of our fellow citizens residing beyond the Blue Ridge, who have heretofore cheerfully contributed their ratable part towards appropriations for the construction of roads east of the mountains, with no other advantage to themselves than the mere hope held out of their extension among them at a future day. To disappoint this reasonable expectation, now that millions have been expended to evercome the great mountain barrier, would preve a sore disappointment to them. and would, in my opinion, be a departure from a true economical policy. These routes point in different directions, and consequently, each would secure a business that the other could not, and both would serve as valuable contributors to the main line of road east of Ashe

I would, therefore, carpestly recommend that the Western North Carolina Railroad Company be allowed to construct their road over both the routes above designated, and that the State contribute in the same proportion as hereto-

As every delay in forming these connections will result in injury to investments already made, I would suggest no other restriction upon the progress of the work than a simple limitation as to the amount of money to be paid annually by the State; such a limitation being. in my opinion, necessary to a safe administra-tion of the public finances.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railread is

an unusually well constructed work and in successful operation. As was the case with others of our roads, for the first few years after completion, it has, as yet, yielded no dividends to the Steckholders; but the present earnings of the read, as reported to me, give satisfactory assurances that it will at an early day be classed among our dividend paying reads.

This Company will, as I am informed, ask that the State loan of \$100,000 with the back interest, amounting to \$72,000, be converted into preferred stock and the road released from the morfgage upon it in favor of the State. The acceling to such a proposal would tend to faaccounts to such a proposal would remain and Literary Fund will be laid before you.

Could not result in any injury to the State, as could not result in any injury to the State, as no reasonable doubt can exist that the Compamy would be able to pay 6 per cent. annually the present year A similar policy was pursued towards the North Carolina Railroad Company with marked ben-

The report of the commissioner to examine into the affairs of this company has been hand-el in within the past few days, and is herewith

The Wilmington and Manchester road, in which the State has a small interest, has as yet | ject of e lucation. yielded no dividends, in consequence, as is believed, of pecuniary embarrassments incurred

The condition of the other companies, in which the State is a stockholder, will more satisfactorily appear from the following exhibit of dividends paid by them in the last and present

By WE. & Weld. R. R. Co., 8

The fact of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad e accounted for by a change of their

efits resulting from such as have already been nessed, and especially in the increased value of real estate. The assessed value of real estate. in North Carolina, at the several periods named below, is as follows

-in 1860, \$126,000,000.

It thus appears that from 1815 to 1836, a period of twenty years, the value of our real an increase of \$2,100,000 from 1815 to 1850, a ten years, the increase has been \$70,400,000.

road, and that of a very imperfect character, read in actual operation.

the State has pursued a wise policy, since 1850, heard that the line was not already distinctly discover still other considerations that will ations may indicate.

AGRICULTURE.

branch of our industry, and of the spirit mani- that object.

rection, along the French Broad River and ter- fested in the cultivation of the soil, are the agricultural fairs now annually held in many parts of the State. These assemblies of the people greatly tend to the dissemination of intelligence and practical information upon the quence of his health's failing to such an exsubject of farming, and it is well worthy of your consideration whether they be not deerving the patronage of the State.

Further to give direction to individual enestablishment of a Board of Agriculture, with to the State. the power to divide the State into agricultural The vacan districts, and to make suitable provisions for the giving of instruction in this branch of science. The creation of such a Board would appropriation of a small amount towards the lary of a teacher in each district, in aid of individual and county contributions, it is conture of the public money.

EDUCATION.

Since the last Session of the Legislature, our system of public education, under the supervision of the able and zealous Superintendent mer period. Under the system the means education, in the primary branches, are placed within the reach of every child of the

ties, for school purposes, by the Commissioners of the Literacy Fund, in 1859, \$180,850,08.

By virtue of a provision contained in the arter of the Bank of North Carolina, the Pub-Treasurer subscribed for the Literary Fund the capital stock of that Bank, an amount equal to the stock belonging to the Fund the Bank of the State of North Carolina, In order to make payment of the first and second instalments of the newly subscribed upon highly favorable terms, and such as could not have been procured otherwise than since paid off by payments made stock in the Bank of the State of North

in the year 1840, before which time there was no instruction imparted in the State at the publie expense. After an experience of twenty the general interests of education. And whi it will not be pretended that the progress made ing among our people a lively spirit on the sub.

The following comparative statement exhibits, with reasonable accuracy, the extent of that 1819

progress. Number of male Colleges. do Female do di do Academies & select schoo's, 141 do Primary Schoo's, 632 Whole number of Schools and 1810 158 125 Number of scholars at Cellege 138 do at Female do 125 do at Acadies & select schools 4.398 15,000

the natural friends of elucation are to be found | philosophy. ny paying but four per cent. dividend in among those who are engaged in the advance-

make brief mention of the two Military Insti. It would treat as equal those things which, in tutions recently established at Charlotte and the proper one to be pursued towards our works. Hillsboro. Though not so classed, they main. lie welfare requires should not be treated with just and proper, in the imposition of taxes to of property of whatever nature. ent, no more weighty ar- tain a standard of education, in the branches gument could be offered than the general ben- taught, fully as high as that which obtains in our best colleges. I respectfully commend these

BOUNDARY LINE

In 1815, 853.521,510-in 1838, \$51.001,317 made provision for running and remarking the and others of like value, that tend to the culboundary line between North Carelina and tivation of a vitiated taste; in fine, it would like employments, for the reasons that, the 1859, 855,600,000—in 1855, \$98,675,969 Virginia. By virtue of the powers invested in me by the Act, I made several ineffectual efforts to procure a Commissioner to act on the part of this State with such Commissioner as legislation. state actually decreased, while there was only might be appointed by the Governor of Virginia. It is believed, that compensation allowed by the law, is inadequate to precure the serperiod of thirty five years. From 1850 to 1860, by the how, is innecessate to pressure the ser vices of a competent person to discharge th Now, it will be recollected that most of our weeks of internal improvement have been con-In that year we had but 250 miles of rail-

In the course of my correspondence with the while in the present year we have 844 miles of Governor of Virginia, on the subject, I was a L. of escaping from some of the evil consequences will alone yield a revenue, at the present rate line throughout its cutire length. Whether the principle that will admit of a general, but only Results like these will remove all doubt that informed. This was he first intimation I had marked in other parts than those designated in require a departure from this principle.

our Act. An increase in the value of real estate is not.

It is important that the location of the line of the banking capital bears a tax of 75 cents of society and adapted to the ever changing

JUDGES.

Since the last adjournment of the Legisla-ture, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin resigned his office of Judge of the Supreme Court, in consetent as to conflict, in his opinion, with an efficient discharge of his duties. The retirement of this able and faithful officer, furnishes a suitable occasion for a public acknowledgerprise, I would respectfully recommend the ment of the inestimable value of his services

> The vacancy thus caused, was temporarily filled by the Governor and Council of State, by the appointment of the Hon. Mathias E. Manley, to that office ; upon the acceptance of Superior Courts, and the Hon. George Howard was appointed to fill the vacancy

The Hon, David F. Caldwell and the Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, also, resigned their offices as Judges of the Superior Courts. The Hon. vacancy caused by the resignation of the former, and the Hon. Robert S. French, that of

It will devolve upon you, at your present session, to fill these vacancies by permanent ap-

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

During the present year the question of taxaof or against any particular class of persons or them; any particular species of property." All of There are still other considerations that

perty owned by them of a like nature and equity and justice. But it is apprehended entirely exempt from taxation. that such a state of society will not be found Carolina.

The kind of property owned by our people, years it will not prove uninteresting to observe and the use to which applied, are widely vathe extent of the influence of this system upon riant in their character. So too, with their mode of life, their occupations and pursuits .-Some own property of a useful and necessary within that period is wholly attributable to our kind, and which tends, in its use, to increase Common Schools: yer, it must be confessed that the public wealth and the general comforts of they have been mainly instrumental in awaken- life; others, such as is not necessary, and which in its employment, fosters the growth of luxury, ministers mere'y to the pleasures, and, too often, to the vicious prepensities of our nature.

Now, to act upon the general principle of property. taxing all property a uniform per centage upon the value, without regard to its character or kind, and the uses to which it may be applied, by citing an instance of its application in our whether it be employed in creating and multiplying the means of human existence, or in the wasting of life and the enervation of the 1860 vital powers of man, by cherishing luxurious indulgencies .- whether in the encouragement of that honest industry that strengthens both body and mind, or the growth of vice and idleness, that weaken both, is, to my mind, to Most of our Colleges and High Schools have violate the plainest principles of political econ-Total dividends paid in 1859-60. \$579,962 control of the several denominations of chris. mankind, and to sacrifice the best interests of officer, whose labor is performed within doors, ment. Were this tax repealed, there would

is to be accounted for by a change of their challenge of their chally are, which embraces but eight months

Before closing with this subject, I would does, and therein lies the argument against it.

Before closing with this subject, I would does, and therein lies the argument against it. tutions recently established at Charlotte and themselves, are not equal, and which the pubsapplication to persons; that it is eminently affords a highly useful protection to all kinds equal favor by the government. It would im- discriminate in favor of particular classes of pose an equal tax on a given amount invested persons engaged in certain pursuits. While I pectfully suggest a revision of our reveaue by the merchant in sugar and coffee, which are regard it as altegether proper, to impose a tax law, with a view to its amendment, in such institutions to your favorable consideration, as among the necessaries of life, and the same a upon the income of persons engaged in many particulars as the public interests may re mount invested by the retailer of ardent spirits, of the learned professions; upon salaried of I would especially recommend an amendment in the merchandise pertaining to his vocation; ficers of the State and counties, and of some of the clause imposing a tax upon incomes and An Act of the Legislature, at its last session an equal tax upon books of useful instruction, corporations, I consider it as inexpedient to salaries, upon the principles heretefore indicaobliterate the old nary distinctions between former are capable of bearing a tax, while the lie finances will admit of a reduction of the virtue and sice, which a moral people should latter are not, in consequence of the fact, that tax upon land, from twenty to fifteen cents on keep constantly in view, in every branch of such employments are, as yet, in their infancy the hundred dellars value. Such a reduction

It is said, however, by some of the advocates taxed at a higher rate than when otherwise than fit subjects of taxation.

This, certainly, would be an ingenious mode

A further examination of the subject will

the increase in the tall and the clearly understood by the people of cu the share of \$100, in addition to an amount circumstances of a people. However this may riculture and an increase in the returns of the two States, for which reason, I would res- paid upon the profits of banking, equal to the be, it is confidently believed, that upon a full agricultural labor. Among the most interesting evidences of the advance made in this tion as may be thought necessary to accomplish est. The business of banking, as is well known pear that a general and unqualified system of the spirit manical that chiest.

eight to twelve per cent. annually, while persons having money at interest are prohibited, by law, from receiving more than six per

Now, here is an instance of a discrimination between property employed in different ways, which it is believed will generally be conceded to be just. It is a distinction founded in the fact that, though both modes of employment may be equally useful to the public, the one yields a larger profit than the other, and, consequently, is capable of bearing a heavier tax A discrimination should be made, it is sub-

mitted, between the different kinds of property, with reference to their relative advantages to which, he resigned his office of Judge of the the public at large. For instance, by our revenue law, a tax of one dollar on the hundred dollars value, is imposed upon pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate, jewelry and luxuries of the like kind; while a tax of but twenty cents is imposed on a hundred dollars werth of James W. Osborne was appointed to fill the land. And this, because of the fact, that the one is a mere luxury, while the other is a necessary ; the one diminishes the public wealth, the other increases it. Yet, the principle of ad valorem taxation would make no distinction between them, but place an equal amount of taxes upon equal values of each. And, shall it be said, that land, upon which human habitations are built and bread is made for the tion, and the principles upon which taxes should sustenance of life, and from the productions of be imposed, have occupied to a very consider- which commerce and manufactures, and indeed government, by the various classes of our cit. able extent the attention of the people. Pro- all the occupations of men, derive vitality and positions have been presented, in the public support, shall be placed upon a footing of provision of our constitution referred to is, in discussions of the day, favoring the mode of equality, as regards taxation with pleasure its practical operation, as above illustrated taxing property according to value; in some carriages, gold and silver plate and the like substantially just towards all. instances, with a limited power in the Legis- articles of property that minister merely to lature of discrimination, and in others, without our luxurious tastes, and withdraw from useful social question, that this proposition of amendthe power of discriminating either "in favor employments the amount of capital invested in ment assumes its chief importance.

these propositions involve, as an incident, such should be kept in view, in the shaping of a proan alteration of the Constitution of the State, per system of revenue, wholly inconsistent with \$12,000,000, nanually, of which \$11,000,000, as to require of the Legislature to tax slaves the idea of making no discrimination between

value, may certainly be introduced with ad- property, beyond the bare support of their fam- ed by slave labor. There is scarcely an ocen vantage, to a limited extent, in every revenue lifer, and a law that would impose a tax upon poton of our people, whether mechanical, system, and could be imagine a condition of every article of property without distinction, manufacturing, mercantile, or professional. system, and could be imagine a condition of every article of property attnout distinct.

society where the circulastances of men and would have the effect to deprive them of some that does not mainly depend upon it for a society where the circulastances of men and would have the effect to deprive them of some that does not mainly depend upon it for a society where the circulastances of men and their mode of life were the same, and the pro-perty owned by them of a like nature and of the people of this State require, in my opin-built, and kind, it might be introduced generally with ion, that many articles of property should be w

anywhere to exist and certainly not in North posed to collect the revenue of the State, has been considered with reference to its applica- the most useful purpose, because she tion to the various objects of property and the be wholly anable to pay the interest on the different modes of their employment. It is pro- public debt already contracted. In a work, posed now to consider the rule as applicable to persons in their several occupations requiring ple, and their means of living, greatly depend the employment of the mental and physical upon this species of labor. Its loss, with us, nowers alone.

The proposition, that in the collection of productive portion of our territory would not revenue, it is unjust and inexpedient "to dis-criminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons," it is submitted, will be found of a prudent legislation, to avoid, carefully, equally as follacious, as that which forbid a discrimination between the different kinds of of this species of labor from the State. Already

The injustice and inexpediency of such a quence of the greater profits resulting from its rule, cannot be more clearly illustrated, than employment in the more Scuthern States. present revenue law. One of the provisions of that law imposes a tax of one per cent on inevitably flow from that act, would add anoththe income from the various learned profess er and a powerful influence to those already ficers, of the officers of corporations and ladividual employments, when the amount received by any one person exceeds \$500.

Here there is no discrimination made between the lawyer and the mechanic, the phy- of the Legislature, and all are required to pay emy, to disregard the intelligent experience of sician and the overseer, the State or county a poll tax towards the support of the Governtians, which is a fact not to be regretted, since society to the delusive teachings of a false and the railroad engineer, who, in conducting exist that anomaly in free government of the the lecomotive, is exposed to the inclemencies power of imposing taxes resting with one por-It is claimed for this plan of taxation that it of the weather and the many dangers incident tion of our people, while the duty of paying

impose any tax at all upon the mechanical and ted. with us, and usually yield but little more than I deem necessary to the establishing of a just a bare support for the persons ongaged in them. relation between the land tax and that imposed

of individual occupations e-pecial regard should this communication, with a reference simply employment; 2d, the comparative case and over, to close the eyes to the perilous condition freedom from risk with which the labor per. of the Confederacy, growing out of the agitataining to them is performed; 31, their rela- tion that has for many years been kept up ad in actual operation.

The increased value of real estate since 1850, wised that there was then a proposition before of a practical application of this principle, and the Legislature of that State for running the carries with it the admission, that it is not a sequent claim upon the government for protect.

Solution of African slavery, as against the institution of African slavery, as against the institution of African slavery, as against the institution of African slavery. sequent claim upon the government for protect existing in the South. tion; and discriminations should be made, for The Republic has at last fallen upon those or against the particular classes of persons en evils, against which the Father of the Country gaged in them, accordingly as these consider.

According to our present revenue law, most eval rule of taxation suitable to every condition tions.

would be no necessity for an amendment of the Constitution to produce conformity to such a

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It will be borne in mind, that there is, in the constitution, no limitation upon the power of the Legislature to increase or reduce the taxes upon slave property, whenever the one or the other may become necessary to produce a just relation between the amount of taxes collected from that and other kinds of property. The limitation consists in requiring a uniformity of the poll tax upon white persons and slaves, white males only between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and all slaves, between the ages of 12 and 50 years, being subject to such a tax,

Whether this provision be a just one or not, can in no way be more satisfactorily determin ed, than by a consideration of its practical operation. The slaves of the State, according to an estimate made from the late census, may be rated at 315,000 in number, While the white population numbers, some \$00,000. The amount of taxes collected from the former, as appears from the comptroller's books, is \$127,-62, and from the latter \$53,302, for the present year. These sums, when apportioned among our entire population of each, would allow 40 cents for every slave and 67 cents for each white person.

New, when the advantages derived from the zens be considered, it is submitted, that the

It is not, however as a financial, but as a

The entire exports of the surplus products of North Carolina amount, in value, as far as a careful enquiry enables me to deter at the least, may be stated as resulting directly and immediately from slave labor. This beaccording to value, instead of by enumeration, as at present.

The principle of taxing property according to make no surplus from the employment of their whole social fubric is based upon and sustainald not exist the means of preventing their ntirely exempt from taxation.

Thus far, the principle upon which it is propublic credit, and without it the State could ne social and material prosperity of our peoand could not be cultivated by the white race

In view of these facts, it is clearly the part there exists a heavy drain upon it, in conse-

That the repeal of the clause of the Constitution in question, and the consequences that would existing to expel slaves from the States, does not, to my mind, admit of a doubt.

Furthermere, the Constitution as it exists, is consistent with itself. All free men have the right of voting for members of both branches Such a rule, I maintain, is erroneous in its Constitution which is sought to be abrogated,

Before concluding this subject, I would res-

It is believed that the condition of the pub-

I would that I could, consistently, with a In the collection of revenue from the proceeds due regard to the public interests, conclude

so selectely warned us in his parting advice: -it is distinctly and widely divided by "par-It were difficult, indeed, to lay down any gen- ties founded upon geographical discrimina-

The great body of the people of the Northorn and Southern States entertain diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject of usually yields, with us, a clear profit of from ad valorem taxation is not adapted to the con-it is a system of labor eminently well adapted stablishment among and Christianizing our property and lives against their oppres-

that benighted race. hat benignted rave.
Were these sentiments entertained as ab is far otherwise, hower.

ladaminatory phoneations counseiting slaves | this new gratific to rise against their masters, have been sys- | and dominion?

sare than one occasion, totally disregarded a ministered at their hands.

This condition of public affairs, as was to their masters. The invaders came, and in the log our most serious and solemn deliberations, ner master.

It cannot for a moment be suppose I, that we light time fell upon a weak and unsuspecting. community, and mur leved penceable and un-

ple of the Southern States have not in this Confederacy that protection for their projectly which the subjects of Great Britain, France, or my other foreign country can claim and enforce against us. Should the subjects of any foreign government of public opinion, and foreign government be despoiled of their projectly by the people of Massachusetts, or any

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the Northern masses as to enable them to have been elected, respectively, to the offices much good might result, and no evil could. of President and Vice President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle hostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral vote in all the fifteen Southern States, and neither could have utter-td, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elevated to power, withtion, past occurrences and the circumstances under which they have been elected, forbid us to doubt. That any people, having a due appreciation of the principles of liberty could long submit to such a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

They now tell us that this election has been South should take no exception to the fact.—

Is is true, Abraham Lincoln is elected Pres-Were these sentiments they would occasion great opinious merely, they would occasion ident accoring to the forms of the Constitution; great opinious merely, they would occasion it is equally true, that George the Third was belieffed disturbance to the government. It is equally true, that George the Third was belieffed disturbance to the government. is fat otherwise. However, the North, has assumed the yet our fathers submitted not to his authority with the people of the Sorto, not assumed the people of the Sorto, and regardless of consequences. They rebelled not against the man because of any defect of his title to the crown, but against the more substantial to the crown, but against the more substantial to the crown, but against geks the annumentation of state of the consequences. the more substantial fact—the tyranny of his stall lazards, and regardless of consequences. stallhazarar, and the object and the end of Ministers and Parliament. That power "be-That such is its and hourly labors, can no longer be hind the throne," and which in the name of the turone attempted to deprive them of their liberties, is the one with which they grappled. Impelled by this spend the Control Sines in Section, is the one with which they grappled, is a violated our rights to an extent that So it is with us. It is not the man, Abraham reads searcely have been borne by any other. Liftcohn, that we regard, but the power that reald searcely have been name by any other population earlie. They have deprived us of property through lawless mobs, acting under the sanction of a high public opinion, and derive sanction of a high public opinion, and derive sanction. And can it reasonably be der the sametion of a large photocopinion, und a commission. And can it reasonably be often too, with the countynace of their constitutional chilingations, and proved authorities. Organized societies, with ed their constitutional chilingations, and proved then, have sent countistations and to bloodshed—

State governments, will learn moderation by cite slaves to me and the slaves of the slav

to rise against their indicates, but the South by the state of the sentiment of the dominant party of the North, sanctioned bostility to African slavery is deeply fixed in the dominant party of the North, sanctioned most into African slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the Northern people—that for The Legislatures of a large majority of the The Legislatures of a large majority of the twenty-nve years it has formed a part of their gardaveholding States have, by solemn ensatisfaction of the Constitution of the United leading principle of their religion, together with the duty of its practical enforcement "every lare legislated directly and pointedly, with where and on every occasion," it must be conhere regulated directly due form recovering fessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secoarts of justice among them have, upon cared to us by the General Government ad-

lard Congress
f property, and delivered over fegitive slaves have been expected, threatens the most deploa period, mobs, with a knowledge of their rable consequences to the Confederacy. Al-But little more than a year since an armed several of the Southern States, in the exercise against ion was deliberately planned and set of the natural rights of nations, will separate es fast by political societies and men high in from the Federal Union, before the termination phile confidence at the North, for the purpose of your present session. Such an occurrence of heading an insurrection of slaves against would present a grave state of facts command-

could submit to have the policy of the Abolimael citizens.

Then captured and executed for their treasen Presidency has been elected, carried out in his and marsler, they were lamented by the great Administration, as it would result in the desand marrier, they were remembed by the great Administration, as it would result in the des-buly of the people of the North, as though truction of our property and the placing the body of the people of the North, as though truction of our properly and the placing the bled to consider the state of the bled fallen in the performance of some lives of our people in daily peril; and even markether history furnishes another instance though this should not be immediately at shelter history furnishes another instance though this should not be immediately at power of the General Government against one murker have been so sympathized with and of the Southern States, would present an Thursday will be obsert

bored in the non-staveholding States: and up-Constitution, the Executive of two of those great a calculity as intestine war, even though States, Ohio and Iowa, polatedly refused to amid political changes of the magnitude of perform their sworn constitutional obligations those going on around us. But, should the by sarrendering them to the justice they had incoming Administration be guilty of the folly fel.

Tarmities like these could not have been against any Southern State, whose people may persented towards the people of any foreign choose to seek that protection out of the Fed-

The forbearance with which the South has those States identified with us in interest and we advocate. We hope none of our friends berne these indignities and wrongs, has utterin the wrongs we have suffered; and especially
ly falled to secure a corresponding for bearance
these lying immediately adjacent to us. As
on the contrary, as we are doing what we upon the part of our aggressors. The spirit any action of ours would of necessity material. on the contrary, as we are doing what we of fanaticism by which they are influenced by affect them, it would be but consistent with can to encourage a proper home spirit and growing bolder by its lawless riot and unob the amicable relations that have ever existed state pride, each and all will continue with structed indulgence, has, at last, so far united between us, to invite them to a consultation us another year, and with each renewal upon a question that so deeply affects us all .seize upon the General Government, with all From a colm and deliberate consideration of its power of purse and sword. Two persons the best mode of avoiding a common danger, In thus proceeding we would show to the

world a disposition to exhaust every peaceable remedy for the solution of our difficulties, and a firm determination to maintain our rights, " in the Union if pessible, and out of it if nec-

Such a step, too, would be but a becoming mark of respect to that considerable portion of the people of the non-slaveholding States, who

constitutional rights. invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable, then I would recomconducted according to the forms of the Con-

secure that unanimity so necessary in a emergency like the present.

the people of the State be called, to assemble Northern train, rather a strange course for

quire your early attention. I would recommend a thorough re organization of the militia and the enrelment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regula tion our muster roll would contain near a hundred and ten thousand men. I would also recommend the formation of a

corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an or-ganization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped. That your proceedings may be conducted in

a spirit of harmony and conciliation, and that they will redound to the honor and welfare of North-Carolina and our common country, is my fervent desire.

Executive Department. Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1860.

THE TIMES

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tepris, -Single subscriber, \$2 per year, in advance; class of ten and over, \$1 far, each. No paper sout unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for. Specimen copies sent gratis, on application. Address, Col.E & ALBRIGHT.

understand, is the plan we have adopted to inform them that in four weeks from the first cross mark their subscriptions expire. We shall still cling to the Union, and

for the new year, send us a new subsciber.

encouragement of home enterprise; the and disunion-between those who would keeping of our money at home for home struggle for the preservation of the Union made a speech which was promised in adstruggle for the preservation, and those vance of its delivery, to be an expesition trade, and prosperity. This is the best preservation of our rights in the Union. We hope to hear soon from each subscriber whose paper receives a mark.

the people of the non-slaveholding States, who keateriminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile dominawas waited on by our citizens on Saturday night and advised to leave, which he did on

Herrick left this place on Wednesday for, as he said, a position he expected to He passed for a Mason, and being out of day the Constitution is broken and the majority.

the or climate and soil, right and proper with the public safety requires a sin, its be bound by that Constitution, now hold it up recurrence to our own people for an expression of their opinion. The will of the people once our property and lives against their oppression of their opinion. The will of the people once our property and lives against their oppression will be a factor of their opinion. necessity for him to have stopped in Charlotte, and especially from Wednesday to Saturday night. Besides it appears from "dragged" out of the Union by the peo-I therefore recommend that a Convention of the Democrat, he left Charlotte on the ple of him.

The Press.

The Press of North Carolina is strongly against disunion. We believe we have cen a disunion tendency in only the Charlotte Bulletin, the Goldsboro Rough Notes, the Wilmington Journal, and the Raleigh Democratic Press. Some few papers have not fully shown their colors. Carolina, But the great majority are for the Union. The Albemuste Southron says: We give a few paragraphs from some of these that have spoken upon the subject. The extract from the Petersburg Express is given because that paper cirfilled with North Carolina news.

The Express says:

the money accompanies the order, no well the paper be specified and the paper be application. Address.

Colf. & Alentony.

1. 2. Subscribers receiving their paper with across-mark are northest thereby that their subscriptions with expressing their paper with across-mark are northest thereby that their subscriptions with the Richmond Estate heavily that their subscriptions with the Richmond Estate heavily that their subscriptions with the Richmond Estate heavily the received from the noult beat.

Governor's Message. It is an interesting document, and should be read by all who take any interest in the affairs of current with the state of affairs and not in direct language, but by inference to commit the state to secession. We favor the end of a Convention, if it be called to consider the state of affairs and not expressly for disunion.

Thursday will be observed in this place

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we not in direct language, but by inference to commit the state to secession. We favor the end of a Convention, if it be called to consider the state of affairs and not expressly for disunion.

Thursday will be observed in this place

Thursday will be obse

Close of the Volume.

To many of our readers the Times will go this week with a cross mark, which they will understand, is the plan we have adored.

The IP.

us another year, and with each renewal for the new year, send us a new subsciber.

While the Times advocates the preservation of the Union, it also advocates the encouragement of home enterprise; the of the government against one, and unwilling to rely on a returning sense of justice in the Northern people and the millions of true friends whom the South INVITED TO LEAVE.—A man calling yet has in that portion of the Union would madly rush into the vortex, black and

against both disunion and submission.— With both houses of Congress and the

Let the freemen of North Carolina say a State that has nevertreated them with common respect. This is no time immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defences will re
Northern train, rather a strange course for but little doubt that he is a regular swindler, and perhaps worse.

We warn the Masonic Fraternity against would bring on, let them say so, and easured the little doubt that he impority prefer the Union as it is to all the horrers which a general revolution would bring on, let them say so, and easured the little doubt that he impority prefer the Union as it is to all the horrers which a general revolution would bring on, let them say so, and easured the little doubt that he impority prefer the Union as it is to all the horrers which a general revolution would bring on, let them say so, and easured the little doubt that he important the little doubt that he impor ter their protest against the efforts that are being made by South Carolina and Georgia to involve them in the common Can't think that North Carolina and Virginia will be obliged to follow South Carolina or any other State or States out of the Union. North Care is an independent sovereignty and is by no means tied to the destiny of South Carolina, and our people will not have the Union because told to do so by South

ees a disposition as shown by the leading journals, not to participate in any of their culates chiefly in this state and is mostly designs. North Carolina has always opfrom what quarter it would. She has always been true to the Union and to her-Although differing from some of our southern contemporaries in their views about secession, whilst at the same time we are intest et ente a loyal son of the south, and devoted to the maintenance of south and devoted to the views and the last shown any signs of the infection. Let her not, we say, particle of the views and the last shown any signs of the infection. Let her not have a sign of the views and the last shown any signs of the infection.

Thanksgiving.

Thursday will be observed in this place would stand justified before the world for of anticipated more than existing pressure: appaned. Since which time, men most promined the highest offices of State, thus evidencing the deep and pervading sentiment of lesslifty in the North towards the institutions and the people of the South.

Such of the involves as escaped were hare about to us, could only be controlled by which to us, could only be controlled by the people of the South.

Thursday will be observed in this place as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor.—

We would stand justified before the world for taking redress in her own hands. We death the proclamation of the Governor.—

States, for the purpose of deliberations and agreeing upon some specific he assures that the purpose of deliberation of the country in a devil war, the destructive consequences of alternating, and services will be held on Thursday, in the Presbyterian church.

Such as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance as the convention of all the Slave would have a convention of the Governor.—

States would involve the whole country in a device with the proclamation of the Governor.—

States would involve the world for the distinct of the like institutions and necessarily and agree in the habit to be for the world for the desiruction of the country is proclamation of the Governor.—

States would involve the world for the desiruction of the country is proclamation of the following the institutions are the desiruction of the country is proclamation of the following the habit the purpose of deliberation of the business in the own hands. We deliberation of the following the habit the purpose of deliberation of the subject of th down suddenly upon discount. And since the suspension of the banks is a matter of public accommodation, more than for individual safety, the legislature has done well tirst cross mark their sub-criptions expire.

The present volume of the Times will Culon leagues, and still strive to avert so to remove the penaltics heretofore attached to remove the penaltics heretofore attached to succession. But at the best the financlose in four weeks, including this issue.

In the present excited state of the coun
This course we choose for various reasons

foreign government be despoiled of their property with expected of their property with expected force; and the employment of military states non-slaveholding. State, restitution and interacting with a hope for the Union, and to ward off, and anarchy will triumph over the rights of the national troubles in this light, says: if possible, the terrible securge of disunion and enterphy will be confered by our government, upon demand, or reprisals and war against the Union, then, of civil war and the The prevention, then, of civil war and the prevention of anongst us are the great of the prevention, then, of civil war and the prevention, then, of civil war and the ward off, and an arrely will triumph over the rights and anarchy will triumph over the rights of six every repeating to government, if possible, the terrible securge of disunion and anarchy will triumph over the rights and anarchy will triumph over the rights and anarchy will triumph over the rights and anarchy will triumph over the rights. The store to control the possible, the terrible securge of disunion and anarchy will triumph over the rights.

The tribulation of the prevention that the was and the wave of the bedoon of the prevention of the prevent The North Carolina Standard says:

While we will not submit to the administration of the federal government on black Republican principles, we are in favor of trying Mr. Lincoln, an loop real to breaking up the government at this time and for passing through the ordeal of a great f

Mr. Lincoln's Position.

At a recent demonstration at Springfield, Ill..Mr. Line da's home, Sonator Tea ab ill vance of its delivery, to be an exposition an extract:

Upon national topics Senator Trumbull discountenanced the idea of triumphing over political opponents, accepting all, by whatever name called as brethren of a common country. He said Mr. Lincoln, although the capillate, of the Republican though the candidate of the Republican bottomless, of revolution, and civil war. That tary domination, and civil war. That tary domination, and civil war. That tary domination, and civil war. That the same though the cardinate will neither beautiful be the president of the gurated. He will be the President of the gurated. He will be the President of the gurated. He will be the President of the country, and of the whole country; and I Mr. Lincoln, but we will not submit to doubt not will be as ready to defend and the slightest indignity or the slightest protect the State in which he has not revery day he lays his hand on the honer of the South, or on its vital interests, that



GREENSBORO, N. C.

.....Dec. 1, 1860 Maturday

C. C. Cole. | Editors and Proprietors.

Contributors,-We present only a fe R. HUNTER TAKE HOLLOWAY. L. H. SIGOUNLY. MARY A. DENISON C. WHITTLESEY

A Few Reflections.

The perilons situation of the Union absorbs every other public question, and we are glad had an opportunity to examine the exact it is so, for where the people are anxious to read words of the constitution and to speak authorand study the aspect of affairs, there is a hope itatively. of an enlightened counsel prevailing. Ours is to the best light before them. There is, therefore, hope, when passion is so far curbed as to allow time for reading and reflection. It space each week to the consideration of the feet a state.

Not that the South has not suffered wrongs, very grievous wrongs, but because we thought this tag better way to secure our rights and to United States shall be composed of two Sena-perpetuate our liberties. There has been a tors from each State, chosen by the Legislature contention, a striving for the mastery between thereof, for six years." the sections. North and South, for many years ; control, perhaps foreign em gra ion more than ness. any thing else, favored the North, and she has triumphed over us. She has outstripped us ize their respective Houses, and to do all ordiaccurately balanced at first by the constitution, has been lost. It is not, however, the part of true and noble valor to grow mad when vanlikewise, of the vanquishing power, a sign of cowardice and littleness of mind, to oppress sented. There is yet enough of valor, of virtue, of jusbring the people together. Let them meet in choice. ances and their rights.

It is the part of human to err; and perhaps and the bad together.

claimsiness of boyhood has not passed away. larger number may. And shall we pronounce the experiment of self-government a failure ! The past has not been a failure; it has been a magnificent success; the harbinger of a most glorious future, if we do not in our folly tear to pieces the machinery so harmoniously set to work by our and unmolested, has been permitted to wave Union, her people will send to the North for points out the error, suggests the proper al save internal madness, that can impede our the Southern people at home."

Come, let us reason together. Let us cans vass the subject thorouguly; let each State and equitable grounds, and ad ust our difference peacefully and equitably. This cannot We dislike the means advocated for the action treatment to preserve this native "element."

We dislike the means advocated for the action to the action of the action to the action t

people. Let the servants of the people stand aside, while the honest yeomanry of the country meet in council. The people are opposed to secession, and if once they lay aside the rule of leading and ambitious politicians, and meet together in convention, the difficulties that beset us may be honorably and equitably adjusted, without disunion and the necessary shedding of blood and less of life.

We do not propose submission; we are not But we deprecate the unnecessary destruction of a Union, whose past has been so glorious, and whose future might be without a parallel. There is no death that is not preferable to cowardly submission, but before we court death, let us exhaust the means of honorable peace. If then we fail, the world will acquit us of rashness, and every Southern man will stand shoulder to shoulder in the invincible strength of right, for

"Thrice is he arm'd who hath his quarrel just. And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel, ence with injustice is corrupted."

Can Congress Organize, one State being Absent?

We copied last week from the Charlesto Courier, an article with the above heading, in which the question was answered in the negative. When we read the article in the Conrier we were surprised that the constitution contained a point in it so weak and, therefore, doubted the interpretation of the Courier. We did not have time, however, after seeing the article and before putting that issue of the Times to press, to examine the constitution upon the subject. We, therefore, inserted the article from the Courier and postponed any remarks of our own upon the subject until we

If the assumption of the Courier be correct, a government of public opinion, and the news- the Senators and Representatives of any one papers of the country are mostly commissioned with the formation of this opinion. The people absent themselves and obstruct the operations are naturally honest, and if left to their own of Congress. It is, undoubtedly, a reflection untrammel ed action, will never err according upon the wisdom and foresight of the framers of the constitution, to once imagine so palpable a defect in that instrument. A correct reading of the constitution will show that the is for this reason we devote so much of our framers did not leave their work in so imper-

Section 2, of Article I, provides that, "the From the first we have counseled modern. House of Representatives shall be composed tion and against the breaking up of the Union. of members chosen every two years by the several States.

Section 2, provides that " the Senate of the

Section 5, provides that, " a majority of each circumstances over which the South had no House shall constitute a quorum to do busi-

triumphed over us. She has outstripped us ize their respective Houses, and to do all ording the race, and the equilibrium of power, so many business. The absence of one State, or and unpublished works. The biographiof one fourth of them, would not prevent an organization, or the progress of business.

Even in an election of President of the Unidren, narrow minded and pettish. 'Tis true, upon the House of Representatives, it is not necessary that all the States shall be repre-Article XII. of the Amendments of the weak because of the ability to do so .- the Constitution provides that for this purpose a quorum "shall consist of a member or memtice, of reason. In both sections, to leave hope bers from two thirds of the States, and a mafor the Union. All that is necessary is to jority of all the States shall be necessary to a their beauties in their works, and holding them And the same number constitute a e to face, and discuss their griev | quorum in the Senate in the election of a Vice

President. the time it was framed, as near perfect as any sents as a true interpretation of its provisions, fabric ever built by the human mind; but the that Congress cannot organize if one State be wear of time, and the faction of rolling years, absent-"if its representatives have resigned." it is natural to expect. would make it neces. And quite as abourd is it to say, "if thirty sary to repair. And because of this necessity States may form a Congress and legislate for for reparation, so naturally to be expected, let thirty one States, then twenty may do the sists of a majority of all the members; a less the Southern States. But she is no idle dream

Southern Patronage.

disunion men argue in this wise:

hold its State convention, and, if needs be, let paper from Philadelphia, for the secession might have been saved and caused to blossom the Southern States hold a Southern conven- newspaper at Columbia, South Carolina .- in the full fruition of their hopes and beauty ! tion. But, in them all, let temperance and North Carolina has a great many paper mills; moderation prevail. With a due sense of many of them sell large quantities of paper in self-respect and forbearance, present to the Philadelphia and New York; and why this bly fails to accomplish the desired end. If it Northern States an address, setting forth our Colembia editor preferred sending his money do not drive her to silence or despair, it embitgrievances; be not too hasty, but be firm.— in an abolition State to patronising a Southern dive them time to consider and to reply. We State, we are unable to say. Perhaps he is in believe there is virtue enough in the Northern the habit of doing so, and is now advocating It is an element of woman's nature to be highly States to give us justice; to meet us on equal secession as the only pawer to break up this affectionate, and it requires kind and humans

be done in our national congress. There are complishment of this end, but we have long sentimentalism need be bestowed upon her,-

The Book Department.

Being a Record of recent American Publications.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES. Literature and Art. BY GEO. W. COTHRAN.

Yomen of the South Distinguished in Literature. Hlus-trated with Portraits on Steel. By Mary Forcest, New York: Derby & Jackson, 498 Brondway, 1861.

One of the most pleasing and gratifying spectacles to the eye is a magnificent work of Art; and one of the most delightful and exquisite mental feasts is an excellent Book; but when the highest order of artistic workmanship, and the rarest mental treasures are combined in the same volume, it is a treasure indeed. In the superlative degree these two rare qualities are represented in this magnificent quarto volume, The mechanical portion cannot be excelled .-Such beautiful paper, such splendid engravings, such large, clear and excellent typography, and such rich and elegant binding! The eye luxuriates as it glances over such gorgeous pages, and the mind fairly grows weary with the succession of " nectared sweets" and beauties that are found here. It is a volume not only highly pleasing to the eye, but edifying and gratifying to the mind; -a rare combination of mechanical and mental excellencies .-It has been seldom, in my long acquaintance with books, that I have met with a volume, intended as a presentation Book for the Holidays. that combined so many commendable and truly noble qualities as this. The very object for which the book was written, and the purpose for which it was intended are highly praiseworthy, to present, in a pleasing and attractive manner, to the better class of readers, the claims, to popular favor, of the ladies of the Southern States, who have already become and are becoming more or less distinguished in the literature of our country and to furnish and Holiday books there is none more beautiful and worthy than this; and any person de-Friendship, or token of regard, can make no

if the donce is a lady. The object of the authoress of this volume the next is Mrs. Ritchie, the very personificawas to introduce to the more familiar acquain, tion of humor and good nature; Miss McIntance of the public, all of those ladies of the Southern States who have attained a distinguished position in our literature, by furnishing both a biographical sketch of their lives, and a critical estimate of their works, tocal sketches, of which there are thirty in number of authors, and four of "writers not yet authors," are written with freedom, case quished. This is to make ourselves as chil- ted States, when that election shall devolve gracefulness, and evince a knowledge of human nature rarely possessed by a lady, a clear and comprehensive mind, a warm and affectionate heart, a kindly disposition and an earnest desire to do good,-to elevate those of her own sex who court the muse, by speaking kindly and well of them, and by pointing out up to the admiration of all those who appreciate the noblest products of the mind. She is an advocate of the mental equality of woman It will be seen, therefore, that the Conrier -that woman is as capable of producing as nothing human was ever perfect. We believe the constitution of the United States was, at and spirit " of the Constitution, when he asshe furnishes and the authorities which she cites are "convictions strong as proofs of Holy Writ," of the correctne-s of her views. Indeed she might have went a step farther, and said that, with but few exceptions, all the really readable works of fiction that have recently been published in this country, were written us not, in a fit of madness, destroy the good same, yea ten, or even five." A quorum con- by ladies, an I a majority of them by ladies of We are yet, as a nation, in our infancy; the number cannot organize or do business, any er or speculative theorist, but confines herself to a detail of facts which she very fully subtial but just, descriminating and affectionate. Never did an author fall into more generous, We have recently heard some very strong deserving or sympathizing hands. It were But the most remarkable thing about it is, that almost a pleasure to be an author, to be re-"Unless the South secodes from the North, viewed by such a true heartel and nobleforefathers. The astonished eyes of the world she can never build up her cities or may kind minded critic as she. With the gentlest rehave been fixed upon us. Our flag, honored of home trade. So long as she remains in the proof for extravagance or folly, she carefully over every sea and every land; and he who every thing, they will never encourage South teration, and administers her wise counsels with claims its protection need wish for no greater ern trade or enterprise. The habit of going a true-woman'y dignity and a true womanly afsecurity. The despot who look, with eavy upon to the Northern cities for every necessary of ection. She conceives that errors, and the evils ess, and whose throne shakes at the life or comfort, to the detriment of home enter of our ways, may be overcome much more readitrend of our march, can only look and tremble prise, is so firmly fixed, that nothing short of ly and easily by kin lness and gentleness, than -not daring to impede. There is no power, dismion and war can break it up and keep by har-h criticism and unjust condemnation. She conceives it to be her mission to point out national progress. And who will be so base The assertion is a very strong one, and as to her sister that wherein she errs, encourage as to drink the intoxicating draught that will unreasonable as it appears, there is too much her to do better, and in the mean time to len! her moth in it. Only a few days since we saw a strong helping hand. By such gentle means pass along our railroad, in charge of the as these, how many fragrant buds, that were

> Harsh criticism, when directed at a woman, always does injury, but no good. It invaria-

THE TIMES. be done in a national convention, by the lieved it might be effected without any serious that,—but that you treat her in a manner benecessary demands supplied at home on terms the man,—as a rational creature, endowed with as favorable as the North can give us. We mind and the right to think and write as she are just as good as they are in any respect, and pleases, and that she has a right to strive for need depend on them for nothing: wreath. She should rather be treated with encouragement than condemnation in the paths of Literature, -with the smiles of geniality and welcome, than with the frowns of displeasure or the coldness of neglect.

It was with a desire to show what the Southern ladies have done, and to encourage them on to the accomplishment of greater and nobler literary achievements; that the author of this volume commenced her self-imposed task .-And the manner in which she has performed that task is not only highly creditable to herself but to the fair ladies who form its "subjects," and to the literature of the land. The sketches are exceedingly well written, and the selections were made with discrimination and good taste. The article in Madame Octavia W. Le Vert and Anna Cora Ritchie are amongst the best in the volume. The other ladies who occupy a position in this work, are Caroline Gilman, Caroline Howard, Catharine Anne Warfield, the authoress of the " Household of Bouverie," Eleanor Percy Lee, Marin J. Me-Intosh, Almira Lincoln Phelps, Marion Harland, Mrs. Southworth, Rosa V. Johnson, Caroline Lee Hentz, Sally R. Ford, Susan Archer Talley, Augusta J. Evans, Jane T. H. Cross, Mary S. B. Dana Shindler, Ann Eliza Dupuy, Amelia B. Welby, Kate A. Du Bose, ("Leila Cameron,") Anne R. Blount, Carrie Bell Sinclair, Lizzie Pettit, Sallie Ada Reedy, L. Virginia French, Mary E. Byyan, Anna P. Dinnies, Louisa S. McCord, Mary Elizabeth Lee, Georgiana A. H. McLeod, Mary J. Windle, and the "writers, not yet authors," are Jane T Worthington, R. Jacobus, Essie B. Cheesbrough and Emelie C. S. Chilton.

I have thus given the names of all the au thors who appear in this volume, so that my readers may see how thoroughly the author has gone over the ground. The South may well feel proud of such an array of talents as this; amongst which appears the name of one who, according to Edgar A. Poc, was one the finest lady poets of America, Amelia B. a perpetual souvenir that will be an honor to Welby. I should be pleased to pass through our Literature. Among the host of Annuals the book and express my opinion on each of these articles, but space forbids. I can but again say they are all ably written.

better selection than this work,-particularly to the volume is that of Madame Le Vert,-as charming and delightful a woman as ever lived; tosh, with large benevolence and strong intellectual powers, comes next; then comes Marion Harland with a strong love for humanity and an electric genius; she is followed by Rosa V. Johnson. " beautiful as the eye of childhood:" Augusta J. Evans, the most strikingly inte lectual countenance in the volume. The hours. genial countenance of Mrs. French completes the list. These portraits are engraved on steel and are well executed. The volume consists of 511 pages quarto and is bound in full Tur- single cup of warm drink, such as very weak key Morocco antique. I should carnestly com- ten of some kind, or cambric ten or warm milk mend this work to any person who desires to and water, with one slice of cold bread andprocure at once a beautiful book and one that nothing else. tends to elevate and adorn our literature.

....

"Devils Verses," are so callel from s eculair trick in their arrangement, which it is difficult to imitate. For example a line that reads the same forwards and backwards. One of the most remarkable specimens is the following, applied to the sacrifices of Cain and Abel

"Sacrum pingue dabo, non macrum sacrificabo This literally translated, signifies-

"I will offer a fat sacrifice, I will not sacri-

Inverted it thus applies to Cain-"Sacrificabo macrum, non dabo pingue

"I will sacrifice a lean offering, I will not offer a fat sacrifice."

not a little curious that the first line as applied to Abel is a hexameter, which inver- mildly, kindly, and when really needed firmtel as applied to Cain, becomes a pantameter ly-no more. read one way, it applies to the one; read the words between you and your children at bedother way it applies to the other, and em- time, especially the younger ones, shall be bodies the dialogue which might be supposed to have occurred between them when the provocation was given which led to the first fratricide. There will probably be many men born into the world, competent to write a second Paradise Lost, before there is one who can compose another line as remarkable as this .-Its author is not known. It was found in an old cloister at Florence, and is attributed to some of the monks who occupied it.

ANECDOTE OF A CELEBRATED PAINTER A story is related in Cunningham's life of Sir Joshua Reynolls, which shows how ridie-Adams' Express company, a large supply of destroyed by the ruthless hand of the spoiler, ulous a great man may be made by the force powdered saleratus dissolved in a little hot of habit. He had been taught by his old master, Hudson, to paint portraits in a certain position, the gentleman holding his hat. Before he had thrown off the trammels of habit and spoon, and beat it very light; bake it forty begun to exhibit that free and bo'd mauner that afterwards distinguished him, a certain per. This is one of the best of cakes. customer desired to be painted with his hat on. His wish was gratified, but when the portrait was sent home, the gentleman's wife was not a little astonished to preceive that her husband had two hats, one on his head and the other

too many time serving politicians. But it can favored secession in trade, and have ever be- because every true-hearted woman despises Just received, a fresh supply of cold weather. weeks.

Our Fomes.

" THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE ROME."

4 HOME WITHOUT A DAUGHTER, Boys may not lack affection, but may lack tenderness. They may not be wanting in inelination to contribute their quota to the Paradise of Home, but they may be wanting in the ability, to carry out their inclination. The son of a household is like a young and vigorous sapling—the daughter is like a fragile vice.

We know a home which once rejoiced in the sunny smiles and musical accents of a cherished daughter. She was a lovely girl, womanly beyond her years:

> "Full of gentleness, of caln Of sweet quiet joy!"

The child never breathed who evinced a ore effectionate reverence, or a more reverential affection for her parents than she did. Instend of wairing for their commund she anticipated them-instead of lingering until they made known their wishes, she studied their wishes out. Morning broke not in that house. hold until she awoke- the night was not dark until her eyes were closed. . How they loved her ! her father and her mother; and of how many blessed pictures of the future was she the subject.

"It is a fearful thing that love and death dwells in the same world," says Mrs. Hemans, "Fearful!" It is maddening-it is a truth linked with despair.

Suddenly, like a thief in the night, there came a messenger from heaven for the childsays that the Lord had need of her. She meekly bowed her head-and at midnight, went forth to meet the bridegroom.' She went, and came not back.

Months, long and weary, have worn away since then, but still there is agony in the household, whose sun went down when she departed. The family circle is incompletethere is no daughter there! The form that once was hers, reposes beside a loved sister and brother, where pine trees sigh a sad requiem above their graves; and if the grass grows rank around their graves, it is because it is kept wet with tears.

Of a truth, 'a home without a girl in it is only balf blest; it is an orchard without blessoms, and a spring without song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with but daughters by the fireside, are like roses in Sharon.

REARING CHILDREN The following rules for the proper management of children, are given in Hall's Journal

of Health : 1. Children should not go to school until six years old.

Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

Should be fed with plain substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four

4. Should not be allowed to est anything within two hours of bed time-

5. Should have nothing for supper but

6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair The publishers are certainly deserving of mattresses, without caps, feet first well warmgreat cre ht for publishing it so magnificently. ed by the fire, or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

7. Should be compelled to be out of de for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast until half an hour before sun down, unless in damp weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except at supper, but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

9. Never compel a child to sit still, nor fice a lean offering," and was applied to Abel. interfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not actually injurious to person or property or against good morals.

10. Never thre wea a child; it is cruel unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it and be done with it.

Never speak harsbly 11.

12. By all means, arrange it so that the last

GINGER SNAPS.

Half a pint of molasses, quarter of a pound of brown sugar, one spoonful of caraway seed, one spoonful of ground ginger, two and a quar ter poun Is of butter; work the butter into one pound of flour, and work all together; farm it into cakes the size of a silver dollar and bake in tins in a moderate oven for twenty

MOLASSES CUP CAKE. Two cupfed of molasses, two cupful of but-

ter, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of water, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, half a nutmeg, and two eggs. Stir in flour by degrees as long as you can well stir it with a minutes, in a tin basin lined with white pa-

The most attentive man to business we ever knew was he who wrote on his shop-door .-"Gone to bury my wife; return in half an hour. He was no relation to the lawyer who put up on his office door. "Be back in five minutes, and returned only after a pleasure trip of three I leokel in the samet light,
To the shining river's flow,
Afar were the radiant autumn hills
And the voice of the wind was low;
As it stole o'er the nedding grass
And the field of ripened rye,
and the stern dark nines that steen And the stern dark pines that stood Like sentries beneath the sky.

I stood by the rose's bed, I stood by the roses can, Where the lonesome rain had wept, And thought how she bowed her beant So seen in the dust and slept; And I thought of the innecent maid, antiful bead Who had plucked them oft at dawn: I had lived to see how both could fade rose and the maiden gone

I turned to the whispering trees in regal beauty stood. That in regal beauty stood, Kissel by the smilight and the broeze, Close by the rushing flood; But dad in their gorgeous robes They flaunted their colors gay, And said, "we cannot pity thee For thy beauty's fled away."

I looked in a low green fern That drooped like a lady's hair. And hidden under a sheltering spray found a bird's nest there: dainty woven thing That the small birds wrought up Till thence their younglings spread the wing-Like the rose and the maid were gone.

I turned in the sunset light I turned in the sunser light
And said I will gate no more,
For with the ephemeral Summer's flight
The charm of the earth is o'er;
I will look to the other home
That smiles o'er Time's occan waves,
Where the roses do not fade in bloom And are planted on no graves

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And the friends of my youth are there, With Christ and the angels fair They dwell in the Father's he Where no shadow and no blight O'er their pathway comes to lie, But all is glorious light In the world beyond the sky!

..... WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES. The Maiden's Mystery.

BY MISS LOUISA M. BOUKNIGHT.

CHAPTER I.

Arsand her life a mystery hung: None dreamed of it while gazing on her face So calm and passionless. None saw her weep And sob and mean when in her selitude.

She had a grief to hide.

It was midsummer. In the deepest shade of fir tree grove sat a young girl, her hands caspel and her eyes dropping tears like rain. Planged seemingly in the deepest affliction, convulsive sobs shook her delicate frame, and shetrembled like the quivering leaf of the aspen

And why? Why this bitter, overwhelming Why should she wander away, alone, from her pleasant cottage home to the silent solitude of the grove, that she might give way in secret to the pent up emotions of her troubled soul? Aye, "thereby hangs a tale" and a mystery.

Olive D'Orsay was the only daughter of a physician, who practised in a thriving town in one of our middle states. He was a widower, having lost a wife whom he idolized, when his langhter was in her twelfth year. Five years had flown since he saw her laid in the dark chambers of the earth-and no thought of marrying again had ever entered his soul .-Her memory to him was too sacred, to permit another to occupy her place.

Olive, now, was his greatest comfort and tions of his heart were twined -she was his dearest earthly possession. Yet, he knew not of the secret sorrow which consumed her life, for, in his presence she was all cheerfulness and content. No trace of the bitter tears shed in the dark watches of the night, as in the solitude of her daily resort, the pine tree grove were ever observable upon her placid features. whose pale loveliness was so dear to the heart

of her fond parent. Many a heart had tarilled delightedly beneath ing heart, the melancholy words, the brilliant rays of those magnetic eyes; but Olire was cold, and proudly distant to every saitor for her love.

As I said, it was mid-summer-and Olive sat a the pine tree grove weeping like the sorrowing Niobe. Her grief, however, was not audible; no sound from her lips broke the stillness of her retreat; but, although her tears fell in "I love. I love but thee!" silence and her sobs gave no voice, she was, for the first time observed by human eyes. useen and unheard by Olive, a form leaned brough the trees behind her and witnessed the tears that no mortal before had ever seen ber shed.

At length the maiden dried her eyes, whose rightness was undimmed, nor was there any skyglimmering through the whispering firs, beir dark, drooping branches. It was happier sphere. strange that she did not feel the magnetism of akin to her own which trembled and thrilled me, love!" so near, so very near her.

The young girl sat silent a while, and then, turned her face from his sight, her fond father | she found it impossible not to listen to one who | maiden arose and drew her shawl around her, underly her companion, and with classes suddenly, her voice rang out upon the air with continued: a melting and thrilling sweetness, new swelling

"Why do I we Ab, me! no mortal knoweth my grief, For 'lis bidd'en, bidden in the deepness of my soul, And there in secret shall it lie.

My father kind, Who loves his only child, oft smile And whispers sadly, 'she will well Some day and leave me,'

Oh, did he kn Oh, did he know! This cold still heart must never beat With love's warm throb! Oh, no! It cannot, must not love!"

A deep drawn inspiration behind the maiden caused her to stop singing and turn quickly around. A slender, yet manly form leaned against a tree in an attitude of eager attention, his face expressive of intense admiration and delight. Olive's dark eyes rested upon him a moment and then, without uttering a word, she rose from her mossy seat and fled through the grove like a startled fawn.

The listener, as if spell bound, never stirred from his position to follow her, but his ardent eyes pursued her lithe figure until she was lost to sight among the trees. Then, with another, and a deeper sigh, he slowly left the spot.

In the soft, sweet twilight of that Summ eve, Joshua D'Orsay sat on his wide piazza.indulging in his favorite havana. The western clouds were crimson with the last lingering light of departed Sol, and the song of the day birds was silent; but the plaintive whip-poorwill sighed out his mournful burden in the jacent grove, and the combined sound of innumerable insects filled the calm evening air.

Watching the light cloud of fragrant smoke that ascended from his lips, Jeshua D'Oreny did not hear the rustle of Olive's white dress as she glided like a spirit to his side. In a oment, her soft arms had encircled his neck like a snow wreath, and her lips were pressed upon his forehead silently and fervently.

" Is that my darling Olive ?" he asked gaily. . If I were not so sure of your affection, I should be apt to think that you were trying to garrote

"Now, papa! I'd like to punish you for that observation; but, mercy! how that smoke does stiffe me! I'll keep aloof in future just about this hour.

"Well, there! I've done with it!" he cried, throwing the sigar into a lilne bush. "Come and sit on my knee, darling."

"No, papa; not to night."

The deepening shade of twilight prevented him from observing the mournful expression that crossed her countenance as she spoke He looked surprised.

And why not? I suppose you think it is childish, now that you're growing a young woman, to sit on papa's knee--or, perhaps you have some other reason."

Olive was spared the pain of replying, much to her relief, for, at that moment a servant handed a letter to his master, who immediately retire l to his library to read it.

CHAPTER 31

I deemed this heart was still and cold, Oh, calm and cold and still; And that it ne'er was made to feel Love's sweet, extatic thrill

But, oh! when those dear eyes of thine Looked deep into my soul.

Swift o'er my check the crimson tide

From my full heart did roll.

Gerald Stockton had long known Olive happiness. Around her all the warmest affect D'Orsay by sight, as he was an inhabitant of the same vicinity, but as she was so severe in her retirement, he had never chanced upon an introduction. However, he had long since placed her first in his visions of beauty and love, enthroned her in his secret heart as the queen of female loveliness and modesty .-Many times unknown to her, had he followed her light foot steps through the mazes of the fir tree grove, that retreat she so loved and so inviolate; many times had he deemed Give was gifted by nature with the power watched her as she perused some well worn of song. In other words, she was a poetess— volume of poetry from her father's library, as consequently, high minded and sensitive to a listened breathlessly from his leafy covert, to superlistive degree. Quiet and reserved in her the rich tones of her voice when she pensively usual manner, she owned a soul burning with sang some sweet old ballul, or improvised a noble and heaven aspiring thoughts-a soul ditty of her own-but never, except that one and in secret which always looke I forth from her dark, thick-time, hall he chance I to see her weep tears lyfringed eyes, like a bright star gleaming that told of a sorrow, deep and strong-and from the opening of a shadowy cloud at even. heard her breathe forth, like one with a break-

"I cannot, must not love!" " And why ?" he mentally asked himself, as the last rustle of her flying footsteps smote had remarked with secret satisfaction-I may beautiful! so young! Oh, would I had the power to change that sorrowful refrain, "I cannot, must not love !" and let it be instead.

Gerald went home to his widowe I mother. sad at heart, and when Mrs. Stockton wondered at his absence of mind and dejected mein, he was obliged to feign indisposition to hide from her motherly eyes the real trouble of his

"Olive, my dear child," said her father, a trace of grief upon her pale, placid face, as she few days after the events related. "I feel I Shelasped her hands and looked up to the blue am growing old—and it would be my greatest happiness to see you settled in the world ere and listened to a thrush that warbled among I take my departure to. I hope and trust, a

"Do not start, my love, nor look so grieved the brilliant eyes which gazed upon her love- at what I say. Why, my dear child, your by face as it was turned in their direction; it eyes are full of tears. Do you imagine, down this deep hi idea and bitter sorrow. vas strange that some mysterious power did one, that I want to drive you from me, or from not make her aware of the presence of a spirit this pleasant home? Far from it! Listen to

And passing his arm around her, while she the unhappy girl had cadeavored to avoid it, distance from Olive's home; and now, as the

into powerful notes and then sinking plaintively into tones that echo failed to hear. These were the rambling world that is not falled to hear. These were the rambling world that is not in the should be united. The only son of gasped out, while she yielded him the hand be into up unheaded.

(To be continued.) should not fear to trust the happiness of my chill. What say you, darling, to Gerald never met! I love you dearly, but may never, Stockton? I am sure you know him some-

Olive's pale face grew still more pale and her lips trembled, as she slowly gasped forth the words,

"Yes-1-have seen-him-but-1-"You don't like him? Is that it? Well, my child, there shall be no compulsion, although this marriage, has long been the dear est wish of my heart; and I had looked for ward to a happy family dwelling beneath my own roof. But, tell me, Olive, is there any one else that you prefer? Have you, young s you are, given your heart away ?

No, father, no! you distress me! Cease, I intrest you!"

And while tears commence I streaming down her face, Olive hastened from his presence, leaving him bo'h surprised and grieved, and more than that, deeply puzzled to account for the strangeness of her behaviour.

It was long that night ere sleep restel upon the eyes of Olive, and when it did, troublous dreams disturbed her gentle spirit. Towards morning she suddenly awoke, and looking towards the casement, beheld, to her astonish. ment and affright, a pale, shadowy figure lation to make which bears upon your future standing in a ray of moonlight and gazing wist- life. fully upon the trembling maiden.

Well knew Olive that face and those dreamy blue eyes-it was the spirit of her long buried the villagers-Her fear was only momentary, and mother. rising in the bed, she stretched forth her hands towards the apparition, exclaiming:

"Speak! dear spirit! what wouldst thou with thy child?"

Keeping her spiritual gaze upon the young girl, the shade opened her bloodless lips and uttered in a thrilling whisper :

Olive's white face fell upon her hands a moment, then raising it, she exclaimed:

I have kept it faithfully !" But the vision had vanished-the moon's upon her soft pillow, Olive, overcome by emo- man. tion, gave way to an avalanche of tears.

'Twas evening-and again sat Olive in her favorite retreat, not reading, not singing, not finished." even weeping. She was silent, and seemingly deeply buried in mournful thought; so deeply, indeed, that she saw not coiled in the grass but two feet from her mossy seat, a large snake, whose green eyes glistened, and whose forked tongue continually darted from his open jaws, as with raised head, he seemed intent upon his victim. The sun had not yet descended, rested upon her drooping eyelids and caused her to turn her face. Then, for the first time the leaves and the sound of a blow caused her to look up and she behe'd Gerald Stockton fuse, the consequences will be fatal "
standing over the dying reptile, whose head "I promised, Gerald; but had I then known was crushed by a stone from the youth's hand.

en," he muymured, as she gazed upon him now awaits me. Do you wonder at my tears, with surprise and strong agitation.

"Accept my gratitude!" she said faintly, tory and rose as if to hurry away.

"Permit me to accompany you," said Ger- ted. ald, eagerly; "you seem unnerved-let me beg you will take my arm."

Olive shook her head, but tottered as she attempted to walk. The young man did not regard her refusal, but taking her hand drew it within his arm and led her onward in the ten once more. Sometime since, the spirit of stance to my mind, connected with my deceasdirection of her home.

companion, the throbbing of whose heart she not disobey." could feel as her hand rested against his side. " Oh, Fate! Oh, Mother!"

CHAPTER III. Oh, be thou true to me, darling! And I'll be true to thee; But if then weddest him, d Then make a grave for

Three months had passed. Doctor D'Orsay upon his car, "Why can she not love?" so say, pleasure—the growing intimacy of his child and young Stockton. The latter, encouraged more by the parent than the daughter, be came almost an inmate of their dwelling, so free each other's face. At length Olive spoke, quent were his visits. But, while Olive receiv. with a shudder : ed him with outward calmness and friendliness the poor girl was growing daily more wretched about a year ago. He came upon me mawares, the streets. But by the time I had cogitated at beart and wept oftener than before.

Gerald had long desired to learn, if possible, the cause of Olive's mysterious sorrow; but, 'On your eighteenth birth-by I come for you! although he often surprised her in tears, a certain something in her manner deterred him from venturing an inquiry into a grief which she had hour we must part forever!" always en leavored to keep sacred from observation.

pondency, the youth could keep silence no lon- touch !" ger, and while he told his deep regard for her.

Olive was not taken by surprise, for she knew are darkening around us. Come !"

ontinued:

"Years ago, my Olive, I promised my dear-Olive made no reply except with tears, which ed hands raised her eyes in a mute appeal to

"Oh, Gerald, Gerald! would that we had

"But why?" he engerly asked, passing his arm around her. "Why, Olive, if you love me? What terrible reason can you have for refusing me?

"Terrible, indeed!" she eclosed, despairingly. "Gerald, leave me! I cannot tell you; no mortal has ever known my secret."

"Olive, I don't understand your treatment of me," the young man sternly rejoined. "You confess that I am dear to you, and yet you give me no reasonable excuse for rejecting me. Come, I must know your secret."

Thus urged, the young girl, with pale lips and paler cheeks, commenced after a short silence, in a trembling voice, to relate a portion of her earlier life

" Five years ago," said Olive, "my mother died. I was a child then, only twelve years old, and one of the gayest and most careless of my age. Nothing troubled me until my dear mother lay on her dying bed; and even then I did not realize what her loss would be to me.

"One night she called me to her side. child,' were her words faint and low, for she was sinking fist, 'before I die, Ilhave a reve-Listen! and heed what I say unto you.

". You have seen our neighbor, Sylvanus Godine, Old Syl, the Hermit, as he is called by ... What !" cried I, interrupting my mother,

that disgustingly ugly man, who has such a brutal, depraved countenance?"

". Hush, my child! he is not so bad as he appears. He seldom allows himself to be seen by strangers-but if you were accustomed to im, as you will have to be-'

" · Accustomed to him?" I again interrupted, "Thy promise, girl! darest thou break it! 'good Heavens! mamma, what have I to do

" Patience, child! You will have to marry him!

"Young as I was, Gerald, her words filled me with horror and affright. You may well pale rays fell upon space -an I sinking back stort at what I say, but you have not seen this

"I have, I have, Olive! Good God, was your mother insanc

" No, no, Gerald! but be calm till I have "Calm! and hear of such a horrible sacri-

fice? My very blood boils in my veins." "Let me finish, Gerald, for my story is painful one. I wept, and cutreated my mother to spare me such a fate-but for some myster-

ious reason, she was inexorable." "Beware," she said, "how you yield your heart to any man's keeping! You must wed and a single ray stealing through the trees this hermit, or he has sworn to be revenged upon yourself and all that are most dear to you! The cause which brought this fate upon you, she saw her danger. A scream, loud and my child, is a secret which must die with me. piercing broke from her lips, but she felt her- I have not many moments to live, Olive; I must self incapable of moving. Sick and faint, she have your promise to comply with my request closed her eyes for a moment. A rustle among ere I die. On your eighteenth birthday Sylvanus Godine will claim his bride-if you re-

the sweet delight of loving-of loving thee-1 "Thank heaven! I have saved you, maid- would have preferred death to such a fate as at my secret grief, now that you know my his-

Her lover's countenance was greatly agita-

" No, Olive, no!" he cried, "but this must be averted. Look, Olive," he continued, holding his hand up to heaven, " I swear this sacrifice shall not be made!"

" It is my fate! you cannot prevent it! Lis. " Oh, Fate?" gasped Olive, unheard by her bade me remember my fatal promise : I dare

who keeps himself so strictly secluded in you-And thus began the acquaistance of two be derold dwelling on the side of the mountain, cover my proceedings, I discounted, took of And thus began the acquaintance of two beings who had long loved cach other in silence what can be his history? His countenance beard in secret. would I stab thee to the heart with my own

"Oh, Gerald! would you kill me?"

"Could I not save thee otherwise, dear one! We would die together."

sat with their hands claspe I, gazing sadly into

but a mement-an I said but one sentence: reached my dear old home of icas ago-where The fatal day is near at han !-next week will bring it to me. Oh, Gerald! Gerall! ere that friends when I related in pathetic tones the

the excited youth, starting to his teet. "I say grimaces reguishly repeated the following But at last, perceiving Olive's growing des- he shall die ere he poliutes you with his foul lines,

"Gerald, beware! Great Heiven! would and besought her to become his bride, he also you become a murderer! You know not what entreated her to tell him the cause of her long- you are saying Cahn yourself, and I t us return to the house. See, the shad is of evening

with a woman's intuition, that this declaration | They had be a sitting on a rustic beach behad trembled or his lips for days, and though neath the shelter of a lordly elm tree, a short

(To be continued.)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Imogene, BY JAMES S. WATKINS.

Ah! it was the first dawn Of a bright Summer's morn, While nature was robed in her green, In love's bondoir we met, And I'll never forget That meeting with fair Imagene.

Circaesia may cry
Of her bright, sunny sky,
And praise her fair, beautiful girls;
But as yet I've not seen
Naught of beauty, I ween,
To compare with my Imagene's cur!

Round her neck does she keep. From the caves of the deep, e naught save the Nainds are seen; A necklace of coral Whose mountain-like thoral Was broken for sweet Imoger

Tis said " high above All the angels are love."

By Holy Writ—'tis undoubted true; While at Paradise's gates
A bright Peri awaits
ceive my good Imogene through.

I am praying for her Whom, in truth, I adore Next to Heaven—"The Father of love," That when death shall come, She may go safely home And join that Peri angel above.

OLDSIM

BY INA CLAYTON. I was returning to the home of my childbood after an abscence of four years. When on reaching the railroad station, some three miles from my old familiar home, I procured a carriage and with the driver immediately set out for my place of destination. After riding about a mile in thoughtful silence I was startled by the report of a gun. I looked in the direction it was fired in time to see the victim of the discharge drop lifeless to the ground. It was a horse, and the driver informed me that he had been a very useful animal, but as he had got to be old and blind the owner had deemed it expedient to put an end to his existence. "Poor old Sim," continued the man, "has done all the work he ever will

that's a sure case !'
"Old Sim," I repeated, "it cannot be my Sim that I have so often driven, can it?" hardly designed this question for my driver's ear; but, overhearing my half loud soliloquy, he informed me that the horse was formerly owned by Mr. Sherwood.

"He is my father," I exciaimed, "then it is my dear old Sim, who carried me so many miles, kind neble creature," and the tears came to my eyes as memory went back to the many adventures old Sim and I had encountered together; had he not galloped through the streets with me on his back many a time, and, if through earelessness, I lost my hold and fell to the ground, had he not gently stopped and looked around affectionately towards me, as if enquiring whether I was injured by my fall? And then did he not patiently wait until I brushed the dust from my riding habit and reined him up to afence and resumed my seat, when he would start off as proudly as ever! Ah yes, more than once. Had he not eaten oats or corn from my hand and with bis nusical whining thanked me for the same ! Had he not often run to meet me as I entered his pasture, and then while I was fastening on his halter, held his head down so that I suld reach his great, long, high neck, and when I would put his face and adjust his mane had he not closed his eyes as tranquilly and looked as happy as if thought I was his protector and friend ! He had, poor, poor old Sim! And then came another circummy mother appeared unto me and solemnly ed horse. I was once a number of miles from home with him, when he was taken with a violent fit of coughing; this was so unusual "But this man-this hermit, as he is called, with him it alarmed me. We were in the country and as there were few people to disthe only time I ever chanced to see him, when the high green grass, as a kind of cough lozenhe scowled upon me and gnashed his teeth like ger, he commenced to eat but instead of resome wild benst. Good God! his bride! Sooner lieving, it only aggravated his cough; after trying this ineffectual remarky I led him to a little brook near by in hopes this would prove efficacions; but was disappointed again, for he continued to cough until I began to view the matter of reaching home that day in rather Both were silent for a short space, and they a questionable light, but I replaced the saddle and the ernel bit and scon started homeward. Sim galloped off at a fearful rate and with his loud coughing and rapid pace we created no "I saw him once since my mother's death— little alarm as we, Glipla like, rashed through while I sat in the fir-tree grove. He stayed all this over in my mind my driver and I had all were erazy with delight at my return. I had searely returned the greetings of my "It shall not be! He shall de first !" cried the dare-devil of twelve years with many fate of poor Sim. My youngest brother a lit-

" He's old and he's cold.
He's loay, dult and slow,
Neither is he first 1
Within the team to go:
Then take him, wing him, starve him;
To the hounds left him go,
Poor old herse left him die.

Consideration of the contraction of the contraction

Cimes' Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C . Nov. 26, 1860. Messes. Editors : To give you anything like a detailed account of the Legislative proceedings of a whole week, within the compass of one letter, would swell it to such an enormous length that I shall have to content myself with simply culling from the week's proceedings a synopsis of such as I think will be most interesting to the public.

The main two features in the proceedings of Tuesday, the 20th, were the election of Mr. Spelman, of Salisbury, as State Printer, in opposition to Messrs. Syme & Hall, of Raleigh; and the reception of the Governor's Message." There was nothing of very peculiar interest in the proceedings of Wednesday the 21st. Among the appointment of various other committees. was one on Federal Helations, to which will be referred, I suppose, by far the most important and serious business of the Session. May this committee prove themselves equal to the mighty magnitude of the questions, which will, in all proba-bility, fall within their jurisdiction; and at the same time reflect the dignity and exalted character of the great old State of North Carolina. The weal or won of the whole country depends upon the calmness. determination, mutual forbearance, and wisdom of our national and State councils, to an extent not inferior to that which depended upon our former legislators in the earlier and stormier days of the Republic. It is to be fondly hoped that they will all prove themselves fully equal to the impending crisis, merit and elicit the grateful people; hand down their names with honor among the wise benefactors of the human race and receive the warm plaudits of an admiriag posterity. The proceedings of Thursday the 22nd, were characterized by the introduction of several resolutions on tions fevered and others opposed the doc-trine of State Rights and Secession. These trine of State Rights and Secession. These great big eacth," while you are walking yielding to stronger forces, and her king tesolutions called forth some remarks, in on the top, you must think again. When trembling on his high throne. "What regard to the state of the country, from I left you I thought I was going to the their end shall be "no one can form any several gentlemen. These proceedings The United States of our world, but, what was proper conception, and must be left for the under side of our world, but, what was proper conception, and must be left for the Speaker of the House introduced the report of O.H. Perry, State Librarian which. on motion of Mr. Stanford, was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition to

"Bill for the relief of the Banks and the If we do the Robels, Imperialists and the to answer these questions. people." It seems that this bill merely English and French will have a cease. The Allies have succeeded in capturcontemplated the repeal of the penalties hastilities and look on with amazement .- ing the Taker Forts on the Police, which attached to the suspensions of the banks. We will turn one talk from such a terrible were considered by the Chinese impregin order that they might be protected from catastrophe. heavy runs by brokers. This bill gave I wishel first this morning to return only from land and water, and after five rise to some discussion. Mr. Avery as my kindest acknowledgments for your bombardments and fighting, the forts were mended his bill so as to prevent the banks from curtailing the aggregate amount of their discounts, and it then passed its third reading. Mr. Waters introduced a third reading. Mr. Waters introduced a may be assured, after seven months of constituting the superiority of foreign and believe to circulate incendit. bill, making it felony to circulate incondi- finement on the water; it made me fell arms and skill and that they were whipped. ary communications, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Thomas considerably wearied with the day's labor ed that he is not lord of all he sees, all the community. Resolutions continue to North State." be introduced in reference to Federal af- But when the light of day came (for

lutions advise the appointment of Depu- keep out of your reach. ties to a Conference of the Southern We will let the dogs pass, as they do States; the appointment of a special Com- not come in reach of us, and take another mission to the State of Virginia; an ap- view of your "Views of Shanghai," in propriation of \$100,000 for military con- Jan., 7. We will first glance at the river tingencies and the appointment of the 21st Well, that looks a little like it. I will day of December next as a day of fasting just call your attention to a little mistake and prayer." "The Mississippi Resolu- in putting the sail on the small bonts, tions were of a similar tone.'

Saturday's proceedings. Mr. Spelman, of where you have the long ones. Well now the Salisbary Banner, has purchashed of we will leave the river. If you will pull Daily Press and will substitute in its place large trees, your view will be pretty good, olutionary times.

Rite of Confirmation to several persons at sketch says in the following passagenions wherever he goes.

important business in the Legislature to- so." The apples, I have seen, would day (Monday.) I neest conclude, for this blush, if "not disgrace," an American letter is by far too long already.

Yours very truly,

Our correspondent gives an abstract of the Message, which we omit, because the Message has been published in rull .- Els. Times.

48+ SHANGHAL CHINA: Sept. 3 1800.

rubbing your eyes to aid them in conquer- taining you too long at Shanghai.

Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, was re-elected and tedious (boxt) travel; and spending else is not his by virtue of his own self-Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit. The the evening with new, kind welcoming esn Legislature, on Friday, elected the Hon. friends; and tired nature telling me all | From the accounts we have of the bat-

fairs. The Committee on Federal Rela- it was night when we reached Shanghai) withdraw their troops till they see the resolutions have elicited short speeches the clatter of numberless, meaningless keep them out of Shanghai, I do not know. from different members and Secutors pro tongues; and a continual bark of count- Very probably ignore them entirely. It bers of both branches of the Legislature, this was not North Carolina, or any of thrashing, as it is thought they (the Rebdecisively and finally disposed of. The tween the two and a wolf. They have a they. The barbarity of the former is Governor laid before the Legislature tos special dislike, C'tinese like, to foreigners much greater than that of the latter. day Resolutions of the Legislatures of and beggars. They will run like they But to return and conclude, the victory South Carolina Miss'ssppi and New York. Ware in an inch of their lives, till they in the north is hailed with much joy .-

Resolutions. "The South Carolina Reso- get out of the way; still they take care to have been much more insolent than ever

just the reverse of the chinese. They There was nothing of special interest in put the short poles at the top of the mast Messrs. Whitaker & Avent the entire cs- up those towering mountains on the back tablishment of the Democratic Press. Mr. ground, and substitute grave mounds fire Spelman suspends the publication of the or six feet high, and far back plant a few a semi-weekly issue. These are truly rev- Shanghai is not among mountains. It stands on the north bank of the Weesung Bishop Atkinson preached yesterday in river, with a vast fleet spread out around. Christ's Church from Gal. 6. 14, to a The surrounding country is well cultivatvery large, intelligent and attentive au- ed and yields quite handsomely. But I He also administered the Holy am not prepared yet to subscribe to all your night. This truly able and eminent Di . The fruits of Shanghai are remarkably vine, through the exercise of his high and fine, the peaches exceedingly so; and the holy functions is doing a mighty work in apples, pears and grapes would not dis-Redeemer's cause and winning golden grace the cultivators of Europe or America." The peaches are fine, but not " re-I have level of the transaction of no- markably fine; much less "exceedingly cultivator of crabs. The "Shanghai pears' I have not tasted, but they look "fine." The grapes will not do to cat in

here, but the flavor of American fruits is Dear Times:—How passingly strange that we have become untipodes! We no cannot be dispated. And the "effluyia" thanks and congratulations of a happy more act in concert. When it is day with rising from stagmant pools and proceeding are, it is night with you; and when you from cook-rooms, tea shops &c., is exhave day, I have night. When I retire endingly trying to the elfactory nerves of to give myself to quiet repese, you are Europeans and Americans. But I am de-

the same week you cat scuppernongs. The

fruits further north are much finer than

ing Mr. Slumber, that you may have the "Thy walls shall shake at the noise of editorial ready for the types; or that you horsemen and of the wheel," is not withside, with my head up and feet down, ___ come of the Rebels? Will they allow the So I guess, after all, that by sailing half present dynasty to remain? or will they ted to the Senate, with a proposition to print; which proposition was concurred in by the Senate.

In the Senate, Mr. Avery introduced a will be a sal state of affairs if, we now, for years to come? Neither being a prophet get to fighting across the hemisphere.— or the son of a prophet, I will not attempt

nable. They were attacked simultanes

M. E. Manly Judge of the Supreme Court. the time I better go to bed; I could not tel, the Imperialists exhibited no little skill Win Lander, Esq., was re elected Solicitor forego the pleasure, before retering, of and courage. They fought manfully and for the 5th Judicial Circuit, in opposition spending a short while, with the Greens- threw balls and shells with great precision to Thomas Crumpler, Esq. The Senate boro Times. And he short while thus holding out as long as they could. When "Bill for the relief of the banks and the spent so transported me back to my native they surrende red, they pointed out to the people," passed its third reading in the clime, that I felt as though I had again English and French all their concealed Commons. This bill goes into effect im landed on Carolina soil. Many pleasant munitions and mines. They also removed mediately after its ratification. So the reminiscences were recalled; a thousand the hidden obstructions from the river, Banks will now discount without being sacred tres were revived; and--why, I giving the fleets of the Allies free passage run upon by the Brokers. This is an im- began to think I was netually breathing to Pekin. It is thought, indeed there is portant act and will be highly beneficial to the congenial air of the dear, " good old but little or no doubt, that this battle will close the fighting.

But the English and French will not tions, to whom these resolutions are refer- and I began to see so many strange and terms of the treaty complied with. What red, have made no report as yet. These dreadfully ugly sights, constantly hearing they will do with the Robels, more than and con in reference to Secession. I be- less spiteful Chinese dogs when I walked is conjectured by some that the French lieve the general wish on the part of mem- out; were amply sufficient to remind me will not leave without giving them a is not to not hastily but with great deliber- her sisters (or cousins). The dogs while els) killed a catholic priest, from France, ation, -unanimity and dispassion in te- I think of it like all other Chinese, are a little west of Shanghai. If the conduct gard to this all important subject. Of different from the rest of the world (of of the French soldiers here is a true specicourse a great deal of elegent and patris dogs). And I think, every house must men of French morality and character ot'e speechifying and ventillation will have three or four. They are neither generally, the Rebels or anyother chinese take place before this great question is cur, nor "fice," but appear somewhat be-

The re-opening of the African Slave Trade get beyond your reach, or behind your Siace the repulse of the English on the is protested against by the New York back, then they begin like you had better Peiho last year, I am told, the chinese

9

before; and were beginning to think that their claims to superiority over everybedy else were well founded. But I guess they think now they were a little mistaken.

my love to all inquiring friends.

Your Friend. MARQUIS L. WOOD.

ter to the editor of the Frankfort Ycoman, the sum and substance of which is, "stand the sum and substance of which is, but the Union." As Mr. Magoffin is a political friend of Mr. Breekinridge, this letter will be understood to contain views not ter will be understood to contain views not the sum of the widely at variance with those of the late candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Magoffin says:

"Mr. Lincoln has been elected according to all the forms of law under that Consti-tution which we revere and regard as the depository of our rights and the shield of our safety, and, notwithstanding his threats and the danger of carrying out his principles, he may not do it. wait for an overt act, hoping that truth, and reason and justice, embodied in a clear, and imperial delineation of our rights under the Constitution, as expounded by the Su-preme court of the United States, will yet

MORLIND

"The "Minute Men" of Baltimore, a political organization, numbering 2,500 formed before the election to advocate the cause of Bell and Everett, have since the election adopted resolutions denying that Lincoln's success is sufficient cause for dissolution, and denying the right of seces-

It is stated that Governor Moore, of Louisiana, will call an extra session of the Legislature of that State to meet on the 10th of December.

MARRIED.

In Orange county, on Taurs by 22nd New, Buyld N. Kirkpatrick of the county, to Mess Sue Bain, of Orange.

In Union county, on the 22nd, Jeremiah M. Hinton to diss Jeminah Whatley.

In Wilmington, on the Light, Dr. William H. Hall to Hiss Susan B., daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Wright,

.....

SPECIAL NOTICES.

the finite trip 1 an effect rate (abdation of very level), which is evolved only in the presence and by setting of water. It absorption through the lumps is blood is the sole cases of the billiary derange, which result in the Internation Fever, as sufficiently as prevailed in our character. An antidote for this as venue, is one of the great deals that in medical the Booten folds on the Internation but expect it completely from the It has the major as a completely from the It has the major as a completely from the It has the major as a completely from the It has the major as a completely from the It has the major as a completely from the It has the major as a completely from the It has the major as a completely from the It has the major as a completely illustrated. neutralizes but expels the empacers
It is put up in a convenient form, called "Acque
and furnished cheaper than other remedies for this
manufacture."

DR J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE as are made from a pure and unadulterated which is about double the usual strength of whice, which is meant beamer that of the Wines, and is imported by only one bouse in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz; Selemon's Seal, Spikemark Confrey, Camonile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Rouls
"known only to the Indians of South America," and a
cure for val diseases which the dead, is hor to." but we
claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparaat physician in the country will prove of and recommend.

As a ready for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, In

dige-tion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervon System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Behility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are meurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers Ministers of the Go-pet, Lawyers, and all public speakers— for Bod-keepers, Tallers, Semistresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CCRE, but PRE-VENT Decayers. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.

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PORTER & GORRELL.

COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

PETERSBURG MARKET

Nov. 26.—Wheat—White 19220-155c. Red 1.40. Cotton-nixed 1136. Corn-676c70. Broon-12c. Flour—sup. 61/267.00; extra 7.50g/8.00. family 8.50s/9.50. Tobacco: The breaks this week have been large for the season, low-er grades of Leaf and unsound tobacco continue dull, and at very low prices.

RICHMOND MARKET. Nov. 26,-Tebacce-Lugs, common and good, at \$11,4@33,4 Leaf, 4.1,46.5@8@10; Wheat—Red 1.35@1.40; white

Greensboro Market.

Nov. 28. Bacon 126 He, beef 566c, becsway 25c, butter be, coffee 186 De, capilles, tellow 200 25c, adamanting 25c, or flee Bacon Ligariae, tallow 2007 25c, rolamantine 25c, 25c, college 186; 20c; camilles, tallow 2007 25c, rolamantine 25c, 25c, comment 100c, tallow 15c, corn 20c, men 100c, tallow 15c, corn 25c, corn 25c, corn 100c, and 100c, tallow 15c, corn 25c, cor think now they were a little mistaken.

I will call again before long. Take care of yourself and things generally.—
Peace attend you. Good evening.

Give my love to all inquiring friends.

Care of yourself and things generally.—
The care attend you. Good evening.

Give my love to all inquiring friends. 56 octs, pealed Octs

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reviewed weekly, by Rowland & Bross, Com. Merchants Nov. 24.—Flour-Family 7.25, Extra 6.75, Superfuse 3. Wheat-white L25% L30; red 1.10% L15.—Spirits Tuperfuse —— Resin 1.29. Corn—white and mixed 6.66 to the editor of the Frankfort Ycoman,

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. Nov., 26.—Salesof cotton to-day 4,000 bales, Middling

NEW YORK MARKET. Nov. 26. Collect active; sales 12ct 11/2 cents. Flour -Sonthern 5.70cc6. Wheat -Southern Red Life. Corn Mixel

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.-L. SCOT & Co., N. Y. nrime to publish the following leading British Periodi-

NOTE IN THE ACTION OF A STATE OF

The Publishers of the Times will seat any bove periodicals and the Times for \$4.00, or and the Times for \$10.00.

PALUDAL MIASM.—The Chemists have SEVEN YEARS!—The seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting the seven years of an internal planting to lead the seven years of an internal planting the seven years of a seven

I unrivalied success attending the "COSMONOLITY ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a baseheld word throughout every quarter of the country.

Index the suspices of this require from contribution, over three hundred through domes have learned to approximate the substitution of the form the substitution of the suspice of the substitution of the substi

Art Journal is too well known to the whole need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated quartine of Art, containing Essays. Stories, Poens, e. Ac., by the very best writers in America. The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by art, with saticty, being packed in a cylinder, postage pro-ide.

mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, pestage papid.

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October, 1860.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

epent of the Northern Liberty | principles of the Constit tion, as expound-

The conservative portion of the Repub-Breckinridge party." an party in Massachusetts and Vermont an party movements towards the repeal the meonstitutional diberty bills "which memeassed by those States. In the femont Legislature a bill for the repeal venuous of the law of that State has been introduced and the Boston Post has no doubt it will le followers of every State whose statue book is disgraced by a similar law.

In connection with this subject, we m connectioning paragraph from the quine (Mass) Advocate:

The conservative Republicans of Massachu-The conservative respublicans of Mas-achu-attrace now beginning to feel the effects of the techniss of the fanatical portion of their loawith a constant herease. Factories, Section 1 for the place of the Statisbury Watchman hat a petition is now circulating in Boslom man of the leading ton monerously signed by many of the leading ton monerously signed by many of the repeal of Republicans of that city calling for the repeal of Republicans of that city calling the discussion should be in circulation right. Such a petition should be in circulation right which is proposed shall military law which it is proposed shall mi tendings of the charges perton of their lonprel to follow them longer, we are glad to we may be the same of Boston. It is only by a minimum and the same of the publishers with all our constitutional after a rather hurried disorderly discussion, a

I. That the Republican party are wrong in passing Personal Liberty Bills.

2. That these bills are a pernicious, Confederacy by the foreign powers, as soon and an acidation of the Constitution. as the confederacy depends on the shape States and Samuel to the Samu and "unjust to the stare States."

3. That these Republican enactments the new Southern Confederation. . mean will firetion," are " raconstitufood in Spirit," and only fail to be boldly and squarely unconstitutional on Garnon's ground because "me (the Republiems) have not the contrage to go the whole and nullify the Constitution boldly and frame a constitution, and compel the or-

4. That these Personal Liberty Laws ought to be repealed.

The Boston Courier, in alluding to these · Liberty laws," says:

The Repullican party, in the States where clared to be 10 cause for secession. The there laws exist, have the power to expunge clared to be to cause for secession. The statute from their statute books. They ove it to people of Georgia are by no means a unit fair at their statute books. They and before for secession.

A flag with only one star in the centre to treated appears to resist their attention of the second of

pated with the numost certainty. President at Goldsboro last week. tre Slave Law. Opportunities will be sought mically found, to test the character of his of London, has received the following letadministration in this respect. President Fill ter from Count Cavour: more was so tested, from the same motives. and those metives have lost none of their force Now, it cannot be doubted that Mr. Line of will folfil his official cath. He will execute teference of State processes. He will have be close between this and a surrender of his plain official duty. If he fails to execute the Fugitive Slave Law in the North, exactly according to its requirements, how is he to exceeding to its requirements, how is he to exceed the South, or to enforce the revenue laws against the slave trade in the South, or to enforce the revenue laws against the slave trade in the south of Mr. Mortara's demands, I have the hoad of the justice of the slave trade in the south of Mr. Mortara's demands, I have the hoad of Mr. Mortara's de the act of Congress, if required, and if he exe-cute it he must give orders to his Marshals, be they whom they may, not to permit the in-

On the 12th of last month the Am. bark so strongly interested, may be restored to Heavy left Autwerp for Savannah, Ga, his family. Be good enough, I beg you with a eargo of various productions intended for exhibition at the Georgia State eity of these intentions of the government of the Frie. This vessel, the Precurser says is the first of a line destined to carry on distinct for a line destined to carry on distinct of the King, and receive, &c., carried and Manufacture of the scale of the sc Fair. This vessel, the Precurser of the King, and Medical.

Seather United States and Europe, and Seather United States and Europe, and ber departure on that accusion attracted ber departure on that accusion. Among the articles are seasons, the first of the Skid and the Seather United States and Europe, and the seasons attracted ber departure on that accusion. Among the articles are seasons at the seasons are seasons at the seasons are seasons. The seasons are seasons at the seasons are seasons at the seasons are seasons at the season and the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The Branch of the season are seasons at the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The Branch of the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The Branch of the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The Branch of the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The Branch of the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The Branch of the season are seasons at the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The Branch of the season are seasons at the season are seasons at the season are seasons. The season are season are season are seasons at the season are seasons. The season are se ber departure on that accession attracted 11 considerable attention. Among the articles are products not only of Belgium, but of several German provinces. The cargo is incharge of two pupils of the High School of Commerce of Antwerp.

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A LARGE RUN ACO'S.

Any young ndred Dollars in Plates for mark-t furnish for \$10 ed. Address, S. CRESSY, late, Michigan.

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DEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MADschool for Boys, Rev. L. H. Struck, A. M. Principal. Stadent Boys, Rev. L. H. Struck, A. M. Principal. Stadent shoroughly prepared for College or for the practical
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The discount on currency in New York last week was about as follows: Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa 12per cent; North Carolina and Vinginia 3a5; South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama Sa10.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman We learn from the Salisbury Watchman with the subscriber. For full particular and particular is a circular the subscriber in an early decrease with place metric of the category of the categor

this point with Cuba and Europe, relative

to immediate recognition of the Southern The as the confederacy demands recognition st

their own Lowes and comments the Principal.

For further information address the Principal.

June 35-45. ginia's idea of holding a southern conference, and says it is now too late—that South Carolina wants no conference but in the convention which will assemble to

the convention which will assemble to

Large meetings have been he id in Green,
Haucock and other counties of Georgia, at
Haucock and other counties were adopwhich conservative resolutions were adopwhich conservative and thingular depends on the property of the sant colours County September 22, 18-22,

ted, and the mere election of Lincoln de.

COUNT CAYOUR AND THE MORTARA CASE.

washing that, tuition, and all incidentsis from slot, to secession.

A flog with only one ster in the centre and 25-11 Cd. JOHN SHIMPOCH, Self of Borrel. for secession.

A flog with only one ster in the centre of it was run up on the Breckinridge pole at Goldsboro last week.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Petrus CANNA, Valentine first place of the best Threshold the best Threshold to the most section of this instantian will common with the most section of this first indicate the best Threshold to the most section of the section The Socretary of the Israelitish Alliance,

Turio, Oct. 3, 1860.

Sir: Ulave received the letter which you have addressed to me in the name of the Universal Israelitish Alliance, solicit the Universal Israelitish Alliance, solicit ing the aid of the King's government in ing the aid of the King's government in the solicit case of the solicit case of

or to assure you sir that the King's government will do all in its power that this chi'd, in whom the public opinion of Earepe is so strongly interested, may be restored to

Apple, A Bonesident, Institution established to green the sick and because the sick and the sick and because the sick and the sick

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The panie in Wall street, New York, seems to be growing worse daily.

So,000

North Carolina State Bonds sold last week at 76. These same stocks were worth 98 a month ago. All kinds of stock are going down daily. Money is worth in New York 12 per cent for the best double name paper, and 18 a 21 per cent for good single names.

Mark 12 per cent for good single names.

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JAMES M. EDNEY, GENERAL

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The Second have had the pheasure of realing
Fruits from us first being. The late impreventions.

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WILLIAM C. DONNEL, PHOTO.

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2) 000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, LARIANS HOTEL, Gold acres to Control of the SALE of SALE of the Lord of manufactures and the SALE of the sale of manufactures.

BREART AST HIS STORM SELECTION OF THE HIS STORM

WEST GREEN NURSERIES AND dy to Peletting wife with a M

place for days, we have noticed here and there a blue resette, but the number is a begin in the proportion of angles visits.—

The premiar beauty of this Southers can blue, however, is that it is made out of the Souther and the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the Souther and the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the Souther and the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the Souther and the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the Souther and the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the souther and the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the souther and the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the blue, however, it is the by a blue of the blue, however, is that it is made out of the souther and the blue of the blue, however, it is the by a blue of the blue, however, it is the blue of the bl <u> Carron on the contract of th</u>

EN PROMISED LBRIGHT, reensboro, N. C.



THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

heard of. There were no stermboats, nor steam- truth, carrieges either; he hissing, ruffing engine waited to drag its heavy burden along the line. Even when a great steam engine was made thirty years ago, it was such a clumsy affair that you would scarcely regard it as the parent of these engines which now which you along

. When I was a little boy, there was no electri telegraph to carry a message hundreds of miles in an instant. There was no such thing, either, WARMING DWELLINGS, SCHOOL-ROOMS, CHURCHas photography—the name we now give to taking pictures by the sun. The sun himself, A world of comfort, to say nothing of health. are other things besides steam-boats, railways, understood by the unscientific reader. and sun pictures, which we would miss greatly : there were few Sabbath-schools when I was a

Willie.

"What became of the poor children ?"

day?" asked Willie.

"Oh, yes, many a one, my boy; but we al- then absorb 1912 grains of water. ways contrived to keep sunshine within doors. Illustration. A room, 15 feet square and 10 by the same kind hands."

have a nice little row up and down the river. water, that descend as rain. sail as well as any of us.

the stern, told him to sit quiet while he rowed gree that it will condense the moisture that was down the river. It was easy work; for the in-ansible while the air was warmer. stream helped the boat quite as much as the

although afterwards it stings like a serpeat.

"Down glided the beat until it reached a Ly a ro smooth broad part of the stream, where the draft, there is tess consumption of air, and as water was calm and clear. Here Frank thought the confined portion besomes heated,it secretes he would like to bathe; so, tying the hoat to a the moisture of the room, and a dry unpleasant last analysis, the sweat of the poor and the

sten ly, he undressed and leaped in. Water is other vessel on the steve with a little water, so always deeper than it seems, and Frank did that it will boil brisk'y, and the watery rapor not know how to swim, while, to the danger, will seen supply the place of that which has large holes had been dug in this very part of been secreted, and the result will be a warm. the river, by some men who had been getting moist, genial atmosphere. A fire should never gravel the day before. Into one of these pits be built in a store without placing upon it, at poor Frank must have sunk, for he never res once, a wide open vessel of water to keep the turned to the boat where his little brother sat, room saturated with vapor. Even then, the and cried, and wrung his hands, calling him air will be dry and unpleasant at first, until to come back. Some people heard his screams, the water is hot enough to send off vapors or and ran to see what was the neuter. Bobby's steam freely.

Stry was not easily understood: but he kept Heating by steam circulating in iron pipes pointing to one spot in the stream, and when is, on one account, the most unpleasant, not to they examined it, the lifeless body of Frank was say unbealthy, methods of warming rooms, drawn to the surface. Asad company carried and simply because of the difficulty of placing the drawned boy to his father's collage, and water upon the pipes so as to be rapidly evap-in those pale features, and stiff cold limbs, I crated. Those who are using steam pipes. in those pale features, and stiff cold limbs, I ornted. saw the dreadful effects of death for the first will find great relief if they will keep meisten

"When I was a little boy," said grands the fourth commandment if we merely avoid air. father, and who were old Mr. Pratt began by open Sablath breaking. Each one of God's moisture, steam pipes are decidedly objection-these words, his grandson Willie drew closer, commands is so broad that it reaches to the seconds. as what might come next - When I was crets of the heart, and must be obeyed there, if We feel quite sure that the method of heating a little boy, a great many of those things with kept in truth. May God give you his grace, by het air pipes from a furnace, is the most which you are quite familiar had never been that you may be kept from sin and led into all convenient, agreeable, and even healthful, pro-

Elseful Information.

indeed, is a nob'e o'd artist; it is he who, for would be saved to the great mass of people, if nearly six theu-and years, has painted the they underscod one simple philosephical prinflowers, the fruit, the green trees, and the yel- cip'e, and applied that knowledge to the warmlow corp, and it is he too who sketches the ing of their dwellings. Let us examine the matlong shadows at morn and eve, and gives colour ter a moment, now that all are providing for have harned to the his pictures. But there explain the principle referred to, so as to be

Common air has the property of absorbing a certain amount of moisture or water, which is little boy, and none in the parish where I secretes or hides, and it becomes insensible so to speak. The amount of water, which a "No Sabbath-selools, grandfather!" eried cubic foot, or a room full of air can thus secrete depends upon the temperature of the air, that is upon how hot or cold it may be. Thus, at the "I had never seen a Sabbath-school, Willie, common Summer temperature, say 70°, a hunand did not know how pleasant it would be to dred cubic feet of air absorbs or renders inspend an hour or two of God's blessed day sensible to sight and feeling, about 794 grains But you must not think we had un- of water. Reduce the temperature of this air happy Sabbaths long ago. Sunday was al-to the freezing point, 32°, and it will hold only ways a sunshing day at Homehurst." 235 grains of water—the rest will be deposited 235 grains of water-the rest will be deposited 235 grains of water—the rest will be deposited on the colder surfaces. On the contrary, raise the temperature of the air to 100°, and it will jury, sir." The man made a short pause; but then short 1012 grains of rest. Was there never a wet Sabbath like yester- on the colder surfaces. On the contrary, raise

Early on Saturday, every one began to pre- feet high, contains 2250 cubic feet. Therefore, pare for the coming day. Work was finished in such a room the air at the freezing point up, lessons put away, so that by the time my (322) would contain 5288 grains of water, or a good old grandmother and my parents sat down little more than three fourths of a pint, Raise to tea, the whole nouse looked as neat as it the heat to a comfortable warmth, say 700, and could be made. But father often told us that the air will absorb and secrete 17.865 grains of our hearts too should be made ready for that water, or over 21 pounds (21 pints.) At 1000 sweet day which is to lead us to Christ and it would absorb 43,020 grains, or over 3 quarts. heaven, because the Sabbath must be kept More than this must be provided for, or the air with the heart. The first sound on Sunday, will be dry and disagreeable. On a warm Auexcept the singing of the birds, was cousin tum or Spring day, the air will appear dry and Emily's voice; it was always a sweet one," clear, though it contains a large amount of said grandpapa, no liking to an old lady who moisture. But at night the cold ground resat knitting in the corner. "As soon as the duces the temperature of the lower stratum of time came for going to the house of God, the air, and the result is that the moisture, which white pony was brought to the door, and our during the day was insensible, is now sensible. grandmother was he'ped down the steps by The air is damp, and the moisture is frequently father and mother, and helped up to the pillion visible in the form of fog. There is really no more moisture in the air, but what was con-"A pillion, grandpapa, what was that?" cealed when it was warm during the day, is "Oh, I forgot, you never saw one; it was a now made sensible. As soon as the sun heats kind of cushioned saddle, on which women up the air sufficiently, it again concea's the used to ride long ago. My father rode in front, moisture, and the atmosphere is clear. On a and grandmother sat behind him, for she was hot day the air is dry and char above us, and too feeble to walk. Very slowly they used to not a cloud is to be seen. Presently we see go; mother, Emily, and I, were always able to mists and clouds gathering over-head. These keep up with them. Dear old times, I can see clouds do not come from a distance, but they all again when I shut my eyes and think for a are formed right in the air which but a few hours ago was apparently so dry and clear .-"But one Sabbath the quiet of our dwelling The reason is, that by some means, say by a was disturbed by a sad event, which gave me a cold current of air, the temperature of the air soon as we had all set out for God's house, visit'e is now visible. The minute particles at the desirable moment, was blown into a mil-Frank Begg, the gardener's son, called Matty, of water unite together, so as to be seen in lion of pieces. The coroner for the occasion his sister, and said, 'Every one is out of the way the form of cloudy vapor; and if the reduction reasoned out this verdicu: "It can't be called now, Matty; let us run to the end of the of temperature goes on the particles of water suicide bekase he didn't mean to kill himself; meadow where master's boat is moored, and will c ndense still further, and form drops of it wasn't visitation of God" bekase he wan't

All can be right again before one o'clock, and Now for the application. The air in a room breath for he hadn't anything left to breathe we can take little Bobby; he would like the contains a considerable quantity of water. If with, it's plain he didn't know what he was the room be cold, the air feels damp. Close the about; so I shall be compelled to bring in, died Perhaps better, sail Matty; 'for he is room, so that the air can not escape, nor be for want of common sense. not old enough to know the sin, and I could not mixed with fresh air from without, and then enjoy it at all. 'Tis Sunday, Frank, and the heat it. As the temperature rises, the mois-Bible says we are mot to think arown thoughts. ture will leave the walls, and the entire air of in Winchester jail. The original is in the shape or speak our own words, or do our own pleas- the room will become dry. The water has not of a printe! book, the letters and words all on God's hely day. Come along with left the room during this warming process, but having been cut out of waste paper by the man me.' And off Matty set, begging Frank to fol- it has been secreted in the air itself, which is with his finger nails, as no knife or scissors now like a dry sponge. It picks up the par- were allowed. After cutting the words suita-"She was no sooner out of sight than Frank ticles of mei ture from the skin and it feels ble to his purpose, he carefully pasted them in took Bebby by the hand, and ran to the foot of dry and husky. The air we breathe, also dries the meadow where the little boat lay. He out the lungs, so to speak. Bring in a dry. pushed it into the water, for the shore was cold body, say a pitcher or tumbler of water, ed to the prisoner's wife, is included in the smoothe and sloping, and, puring Bobby in and this will cool the adjacent air to such a de-

In a room heated by an open fire place, there oars did, and Frank thought it very pleasant. is a large current of air going up through the The pleasure hid the siz from his eyes; for the chimney, an consequently a constant change of power of every sin lies in its present pleasure, air in the room, and the lack of moisture is

In a room heated by a stove with a narrow tree, and giving Botby many charges to be atmosphere is the result. Set a tea kettle or blood of the brave."

ed cloths hanging ever some portions of the "But do not think, my Willie, that we keep pipe, to give out a supply of moisture to the Without some means of supplying extra

that spitable arrangements made to keep the hot air constantly saturated with meisture. Without this, the hot dry air absorbs all the moisture from the walls and farniture of the room, and from the surface of our bodies, and from the lungs.

Any one may readily convince himself of the defference made in the air by the addition of watery vapor. Let two rooms be equally heated by stores. In one let there be damp clothing, as on an ironing day, while the other has no provisions for supplying vapor. The air in the one room will be dry, husky, and exhaus ting; in the other it will be as genial and pleas ant as a Spring morning.

Salad for the Solitary.

Think U speak

Answer to Rebus of last week : Great deeds are an honor to any one

A STRANGER AT COURT.

A man who had never seen inside of a courthouse, until in one of our District Courts sitting last fall in the nothern part of the State; being sworn, took a position with his back to the jury, and began telling his story to the not comprehending what was said to him, continned his narative. His Honor was then more explicit, and said to him, "Speak to the jury, sir-the men sitting behind you on the benches." The witness then turned around, and making an awkward bow, said with great gravity of manner, "Good morning, gentlemen!"

Hor. Bur Goop.
A good deacon, recently, addressed a sabbath school, made a point by the following an ecdote

"Children," continued the deacon "you all know that I went to the Legislature last year. Well, the first day I got to Augusta I took dinner at the tavern; right beside me, at the table. sat a member from one of the back towns, that ha I never taken dinner at a tavern afore, in his life. Before his plate was a dish of peppers; and he kept looking and looking at them; and finally, as the waiters were mighty slow bringing on things, he up with his fork and in less than no time souzed one in his mouth. As he brought his grinders down upon it, the tears came into his eyes, and he seemed hardly to know what to do. At last, spitting the pepper into his hands, he laid it down by his plateand in a voice that set the whole table in a roar, exc'aimed, "Jist lie thar and cool."

Au Irisman out west, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning' directed a small stream from a keg upon the smoking pile: but not posstruck by lightnin': he di ln't die for want of

An English cotemporary publishes the sketch of the life of a prisoner, composed by himself proper order to form a small book comprising nty two pages. A piece of postry, a ddress. singular production.

"Can you tell," asked a blooming lass of : suitor once, "what ship carries more passengers than the Great Eastern?" "Well, madam really I don't think I can" Why, it is courtship," replied the maiden, with conscious blush.

Cunning is only the mimic of discretion, and may pass upon weak men just as pertness is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom.

"Gold," said Joseph Bonapart, "is, in its

Richmond.

NDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale lers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 in Street, RICHMOND, VA. 819, 25—3mp.

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